

C E R T E I N E

M A T T E R S C O N -

cerning the Realme of
Scotland, composed
together.

*The Genealogie of all the Kings
of Scotland, their liues, the
yeeres of their coronation, the
time of their reigne, the yeere
of their death, and manner
thereof, with the place of
their buriall.*

*The whole Nobilitie of Scot-
land, their surnames, their
titles of honour, the names of
their chiefe houses, and their
marriages.*

*The Arch-bishopricks, Bishop-
ricks, Abbacies, Priories, &
Nunries of Scotland.*

The Knights of Scotland.

The forme of the oath of a Duke,

*Earle, Lord of Parliament,
and of a Knight.*

*The names of Barons, Lairds,
and chiefe Gentlemen in eue-
rie Sherifdome.*

*The names of the principall
Clannes, and Surnames of
the Borderers not landed.*

*The Stewartries and Baileries
of Scotland.*

*The order of the calling of the
Table of the Session.*

*The description of whole Scot-
land, with all the Isles, and
names thereof.*

*The most rare and woonderfull
things in Scotland.*

As they were Anno Domini, 1597.



LONDON,

Printed by A. Hatfield, for Iohn Blasket
dwelling at the signe of the Blacke

Bear in Pauls Churchyard.

1603.

CERTIFICATE

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A CRONOLOGIE OF
all the Kings of Scotland, declaring
what yeere of the world and of Christ
they began to reigne, how long they reigned,
and what qualities they were of, according
as they be set forth and imprinted with the
great booke of the Statutes of the
Realme of Scotland.



FERGVS, the first king of Scotland, the
sonne of *Ferguhard*, a Prince of Ire-
land, began to raigne in the yeere of the
world 3641. before the comming of
our Sauour Iesus Christ, 330. yeeres:
In the first yere of the 112. Olympiade:
and in the 421. yeere of the building of
Rome: about the beginning of the 3.
Monarchy of the Grecians, when *Alexander* the great ouer-
threw *Darius Codomannus* the last Monarch of Persia. He was a
valiant Prince, and died by shipwracke, vpon the sea-coast of
Ireland, neere vnto Craig-fergus in the 25. yere of his raigne.

2 *Feritharis*, brother to *Fergus*, began to raigne in the yere
of the world, 3666. in the yeere before the comming of Christ
305. He was a good Iusticiar. In his time there was a Lawe
made, that if the sonnes of the King departed, were so young,
that they could not rule, that then in that case, the neereſt in
bloud should raigne, being in age sufficient for gouernment:
and then after his death, the Kings children should succeed:
which law continued vnto *Kenneth* the third his daies, 1025.
yeeres almost. He was slaine by the meanes of *Ferlegus*, *Fergus*

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his brothers sonne, in the fifteenth yeere of his raigne.

3 *Mainus*, king *Fergus* sonne, succeeded to his fathers brother, in the yeere of the world, 3680. and in the yere before the comming of Christ, 290. He was a wise and good king, and married the King of Picts daughter, that did beare him two sonnes. He died peaceably in the 29. yeere of his raigne.

4 *Dornadilla* succeeded to his father *Mainus*, in the yeere of the world, 3709. In the yeere before the comming of Christ, 262. A good king. He made the first lawes concerning hunting. He had two sonnes, and died peaceably in the eight and twentieth yeere of his raigne.

5 *Nothatus* succeeded to his brother *Dornadilla* in the yere of the world, 3738. & the yeere before the comming of Christ 233. Hee was a greedy and a cruell tyrant. He was slaine by *Donatus*, one of his Nobles, in the twentieth yeere of his raigne.

6 *Reutherus*, *Dornadilla* his sonne, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 3758. in the yeere before the comming of Christ, 213. He was a good King, and died peaceably in the fixe and twentieth yeere of his raigne.

7 *Reutha* succeeded to his brother *Reutherus*, in the yeere of the world, 3784. In the yere before the comming of Christ, 187. A good King. Hee of his owne accord left the kingdome, and liued a priuate life, when he had ruled foureteene yeeres.

8 *Thereus*, *Reutherus* sonne, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 3798. in the yeere before Christ, 173. He was an vnwise and cruell Tyrant. Hee was expelled and banished the realme, in the twelfth yeere of his raigne, by his Nobles: And *Comanus*, a wise and graue man, was made gouernor of the land. He died in exile in the city of Yorke.

9 *Iosina* succeeded his brother *Thereus*, in the yeere of the world, 3810. In the yeere before Christ, 161. He was a quiet and good Prince, a good Medicinar and Herbifier, or skilfull in Physicke and the nature of herbs. He died in peace, in the foure and twentieth yeere of his raigne.

10 *Finnanus*, *Iosina* his sonne, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 3834. In the yeere before Christ, 137. A good King.

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King. He was much given to the superstitious religion of the Druydes. He died in peace, in the 30 yeere of his raigne.

11 *Durssus*, *Finnanus* sonne, succeeded to his father in the yeere of the world, 864. In the yeere before Christ, 107. A cruell and trayterous Tyrant, slaine by his Nobles in battell, in the ninth yeere of his raigne.

12 *Euenus* the first, succeeded to his brother *Durssus*, in the yeere of the world, 3873. In the yeere before the comming of Christ, 98. A wise, iust and vertuous Prince. He died peaceably in the nineteenth yeere of his raigne.

13 *Gillus*, *Euenus* bastard sonne, succeeded to his father, in the yeere of the world, 3892. In the yeere before Christ, 79. A crafty Tyrant, slaine in battell by *Cadallus*, in the second yeere of his raigne.

14 *Euenus* the second, *Donallus* sonne, King *Finnanus* brother, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 3894. In the yeere before the comming of Christ, 77. A good and ciuill King. He died in peace, in the 17 yeere of his raigne.

15 *Ederus*, sonne to *Dochamus*, that was sonneto *Durssus* the eleuenth King, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 3911. In the yeere before the comming of Christ 60. A wise, valiant and good Prince. He died in the eight and fortieth yeere of his raigne.

16 *Euenus* the third, succeeded to his father *Ederus*, in the yeere of the world, 3959. In the yeere before the comming of Christ, 12. A luxurious and couetous wicked King. He was taken by his Nobles, and imprisoned, and died in prison in the seuenth yeere of his raigne.

17 *Metellanus*, *Ederus* brothers sonne, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 3966. Foure yeeres before Christs Incarnation. A very modest and good King. He died in the 39 yeere of his raigne. In his time there was peace at home and abroad, and our Saviour Iesus Christ was borne, and suffered death in his raigne.

18 *Caractatus*, the sonne of *Cadallanus* and of *Eropeia*, which was daughter to *Metellanus*, began to raigne in the yeere of the world 4005. In the yeere after the birth of Christ, 35. He was a wise and valiant King, and raigned twenty yeeres.

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19 *Corbredus* 1. succeeded to his brother *Carastacus*, in the yeere of the world 4025. In the yeere of Christ 55. A wise King, and a good Iusticiar, or Executor of Iustice. He died in peace in the 18 yeere of his raigne.

20 *Dardannus*, Nephew to *Merellanus* began to raigne, in the yeere of the world 4042. In the yeere of Christ 72. A cruell tyrant. He was taken in battell, and beheaded by his owne subiects in the fourth yeere of his raigne.

21 *Corbredus* 2. surnamed *Galdus*, sonne to the former *Corbredus*, began to raigne in the yeere of the world 4046. In the yeere of Christ, 76. A valiant and worthy King: for he had many warres with the Romanes, and was oft victorious ouer them. He died in peace, in the 35. yeere of his raigne.

22 *Lugthacus*, succeeded to his father *Corbredus* the second, In the yeere of the world 4080. In the yeere of Christ, 110. A lecherous bloudy Tyrant. He was slaine by his Nobles in the third yeere of his raigne.

23 *Mogallus*, sonne to the sister of *Corbredus* the second. He began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4083. In the yeere of Christ, 113. A good King and victorious in the beginning of his raigne: But in the end of his life, became inclined to tyranny, lechery and couetousnesse, and was slaine by his Nobles in the 36 yeere of his raigne.

24 *Conarus* succeeded to his father *Mogallus*, in the yeere of the world, 4119. In the yeere of Christ, 149. A lecherous tyrant. He was imprisoned by his Nobles, and died in prison in the 14 yeere of his raigne, and *Argadus* a Noble man was made Gouvernour.

25 *Ethodius* the first, sonne to the sister of *Mogallus*, began to raigne in the yeere of the world 4133. In the yeere of Christ 163. He was a good Prince. He was slaine by an Irish Harper, whom he admitted to lie in his chamber, in the 33 yeere of his raigne.

26 *Satraell* succeeded to his brother *Ethodius* the first, in the yeere of the world, 4165. In the yeere of Christ, 195. A cruell Tyrant. He was slaine by his owne Courtiers in the 4 yeere of his raigne.

27 *Donald* 1. the first Christian King of Scotland, succeeded

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ded to his brother *Satrach* in the yeere of the world 4169. In the yeere of Christ 199. A good and religious King. He was the first of the Kings of Scotland that coined money of gold and siluer. He died in the eighteenth yeere of his raigne.

28 *Erbodius* the second, sonne to *Erbodius* the first, began to raigne in the yeere of the world 4186. In the yeere of Christ 216. An vnwile and base-minded King, gouerned by his Nobles. He was slaine by his owne Guard in the sixteenth yeere of his raigne.

29 *Athrico* succeeded to his father *Erbodius* the second, in the yeere of the world 4201. In the yeere of Christ, 231. A valiant Prince in the beginning, but he degenerated and became vicious: and being hardly pursued by his Nobles for his wicked life, slew himselfe in the twelfth yeere of his raigne.

30 *Nathalocus*, as some write, sonne to the brother of *Athrico*, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4212. In the yeere of Christ, 242. A cruell tyrant, slaine by his Nobles, and cast away into a priuy, in the eleuenth yeere of his raigne.

31 *Findocus*, sonne of *Athrico*, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4223. In the yeere of Christ, 253. A good King and valiant, slaine by fained Hunters, at the instigation of *Donald*, Lord of the Iles, his brother, in the eleuenth yeere of his raigne.

32 *Donald* the second, succeeded to his brother *Findocus*, in the yeere of the world 4234. In the yeere of Christ, 264. A good Prince. He was wounded in battell, and being overcome, died for griefe and sorrow in the first yeere of his raigne.

33 *Donald* the third, Lord of the Iles, brother to *Findocus*, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4235. In the yeere of Christ, 265. A cruell tyrant, slaine by *Crathilanthus* his successor, in the twelfth yeere of his raigne.

34 *Crathilanthus*, *Findocus* sonne, began to raigne in the yeere of the world 4247. In the yeere of Christ, 277. A valiant and a godly King. He purged the land from the Idolatrous superstition of the Druides, and planted the sincere Christian Religion. He died in peace in the foure and twentieth yeere of his raigne. In his time was *Constantine* the great Emperour of Christendome borne in England.

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35 *Fincormachus*, sonne to the brother of the father of *Crathilinthus*, began his raigne in the yeere of the world, 4271. In the yeere of Christ, 301. A godly King and valiant. He was a worthy furtherer of the kingdome of Christ in Scotland. He died in peace in the seuen and fortieth yeere of his raigne.

36 *Romachus*, brothers sonne to *Crathilinthus*, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4318. In the yeere of Christ, 348. A cruell Tyrant, slaine by his Nobles, and his head striken off, in the third yeere of his raigne.

37 *Angusianus*, *Crathilinthus* brothers sonne, succeeded to *Romachus* in the yeere of the world 4321. In the yere of Christ, 351. A good King, slaine in battell by the Picts, in the third yeere of his raigne.

38 *Fethelmachus*, another brothers sonne of *Crathilinthus*, he began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4324. In the yere, of Christ, 354. He was a valiant King : for he ouercame the Picts, and slew their King. He was betraied to the Picts by an Harper, and slaine by them in his owne chamber, in the third yeere of his raigne.

39 *Eugenius* the first, *Fincormachus* sonne, began to raigne in the yeere of the world 4327. In the yeere of Christ, 357. A valiant, iust and good King. He was slaine in battell by the Picts and Romanes in the third yeere of his raigne. and the whole Scottish nation was vtterly expelled the Ile, by the Picts and Romanes, and remained in exile about the space of foure and forty yeeres.

40 *Fergus* the second, *Erthus* sonnes sonne to *Ethodius*, *Eugenius* the first his brother, returning into Scotland, with the helpe of the Danes and Gothes, and his owne countrey-men, who were gathered to him out of all countries where they were dispersed, conquered his Kingdome of Scotland againe out of the Romanes and Picts hands. He began his raigne in the yere of the world, 4374. In the yeere of Christ, 404. He was a wise, valiant and good King. He was slaine by the Romanes in the sixteenth yeere of his raigne.

41 *Eugenius* the second, sonne of *Fergus* the second, succeeded to his father in the yeere of the world, 4396. In the yeere of Christ, 420. He was a valiant and a good Prince.

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He subdued the Britons, and died in the two and thirtieth yeere of his raigne.

42 *Dongardus* succeeded to his brother *Eugenius* the second, in the yeere of the world, 4421. In the yeere of Christ, 451. A godly, wise and valiant Prince. He died in the fifth yeere of his raigne.

43 *Constantine* the first, succeeded to his brother *Dongardus*, in the yeere of the world, 4427. In the yeere of Christ, 457. A wicked Prince. He was slaine by a Noble man in the Isles, whose daughter he had defiled, in the two and twentieth yeere of his raigne.

44 *Congallus* the first, sonne of *Dongardus*, began to reigne in the yeere of the world, 4449. In the yeere of Christ, 479. A good and quiet Prince. He died in peace in the two and twentieth yeere of his raigne.

45 *Gorannus*, or *Comranus* succeeded to his brother *Congallus* the first, in the yeere of the world, 4471. In the yeere of Christ 501. A good and wise Prince. He died in the foure and thirtieth yeere of his reigne.

46 *Eugenius* the third *Congallus* sonne, succeeded to his father and uncle, in the yeere of the world 4505. In the yeere of Christ 535. A wise king and a good Iusticiar. He died in the three and twentieth yeere of his raigne.

47 *Congallus* the second, or *Connallus*, succeeded to his brother *Eugenius* the third, in the yeere of the world, 4528. In the yeere of Christ 558. A very good Prince. He died in peace in the eleuenth yeere of his raigne.

48 *Kinnatillus* succeeded to his brother *Congallus* the second, in the yeere of the world, 4539. In the yeere of Christ, 569. A good Prince. He died in the first yeere of his raigne.

49 *Aidanus*, sonne of *Gorannus*, the forty fifth king, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4540. In the yeere of Christ, 570. A godly and good Prince. He died in the five & thirtieth yeere of his raigne.

50 *Kennethus* the first, surnamed *Keir*, *Congallus* the second his sonne, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4575. In the yeere of Christ, 605. A peaceable Prince. He died in the first yeere of his raigne.

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51 *Eugenius* the fourth, sonne of *Aidanus*, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4576. In the yeere of Christ, 606. A valiant and a good King. He died in the sixteenth yeere of his raigne.

20 52 *Ferquhard*, or *Ferchard* 1. succeeded to his father *Eugenius* the 4. in the yeere of the world, 4591. In the yeere of Christ, 621. A bloudy tyrant. He slew himselfe in the prison, whereinto he was put by the Nobles of his Realme, in the twelfth yeere of his raigne.

24 53 *Donald* the fourth, succeeded to his brother *Ferquhard* the first, in the yeere of the world, 4602. In the yeere of Christ, 632. He was a good and religious King. He was drowned in the water of Tay, while he was fishing, in the foureteenth yeere of his raigne.

28 54 *Ferquhard*, or *Ferchard* 2. succeeded to his brother *Donald* the 4. in the yeere of the world, 4616. In the yere of Christ, 646. A very wicked man. He was bitten by a Woolfe in hunting: of the which ensued a Feuer, whereof he died in the 18. yeere of his raigne.

29 55 *Malduine*, sonne to *Donald* the fourth, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4634. In the yeere of Christ, 664. A good Prince, strangled by his wife, who suspected him of adultery, in the twentieth yeere of his raigne. She was therefore burned.

30 56 *Eugenius* the fift, *Malduine* his brothers sonne, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4654. In the yeere of Christ, 684. A false Prince, slaine by the Picts in battell, in the fourth yeere of his raigne.

57 *Eugenius* the sixt, sonne to *Ferquhard* the second, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4658. in the yeere of Christ, 688. A good Prince. He died in peace in the tenth yeere of his raigne.

31 58 *Ambirkelethus*, sonne of *Findanus*, sonne of *Eugenius* the fift, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4667. In the yere of Christ, 697. He was a vicious Prince, and was slaine by the shot of an arrow in the second yeere of his raigne. The shooter thereof is vnknowne or set out in historie.

59 *Eugenius* the seuenth succeeded to his brother *Ambirkelethus*,

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kelethus, in the yeere of the world, 4669. In the yeere of Christ, 699. He died in peace in the seuenteenth yeere of his raigne. A good Prince.

60 *Mordacus*, *Ambirkelethus* sonne, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4685. In the yeere of Christ, 715. A good Prince. He died in the sixteenth yeere of his raigne.

61 *Etfinus*, *Eugenius* the seuenth his sonne, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4700. In the yeere of Christ, 730. He died in peace in the one and thirtieth yeere of his raigne.

62 *Eugenius* the eight, *Mordacus* sonne, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4771. In the yeere of Christ, 761. A good Prince in the beginning of his raigne : and then after, degenerating from his good life, he was slaine by his Nobles in the third yeere of his raigne.

63 *Fergus* the third, *Etfinus* sonne, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4734. In the yeere of Christ, 764. A lecherous Prince, poisoned by his wife in the third yeere of his raigne.

64 *Soluathius*, *Eugenius* the eight his sonne, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4737. In the yeere of Christ, 767. A good Prince. He died in peace in the twentieth yeere of his raigne.

65 *Achaius*, *Etfinus* sonne, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4757. In the yeere of Christ, 787. A peaceable, good and godly Prince. He made a league with *Charles* the great Emperour, and King of Fraunce, which remaineth inuicibly kept to this day. He died in the two and thirtieth yeere of his raigne.

66 *Congallus*, or *Connallus*, *Achaius* fathers brothers sonne, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4789. In the yeere of Christ, 819. A good Prince. He died in the fifth yeere of his raigne.

67 *Dongallus*, *Soluathius* sonne, succeeded in the yeere of the world, 4794. In the yeere of Christ, 824. A valiant and good Prince. He was drowned, comming ouer the riuer of Spey, to warre against the Picts, in the seuenth yeere of his raigne.

68 *Alpinus*, *Achaius* sonne, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4801. In the yeere of Christ, 831. A good Prince.

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He was taken in battell, and beheaded by the Picts, in the third yeere of his raigne.

69 *Kenneth* the second, surnamed the Great, succeeded to his father *Alpinus*, in the yeere of the world, 4804. In the yeere of Christ, 834. A good and a valiant Prince. He vterly ouerthrew the Picts in diuers battels, expelled them out of the land, and ioined the kingdome of the Picts to the Crowne of Scotland. Hee died in peace, in the twentieth yeere of his raigne.

70 *Donald* the fifth, succeeded to his brother *Kenneth* the second, in the yeere of the world, 4824. In the yeere of Christ, 854. A wicked Prince. He slew himselfe in the fifth yeere of his raigne.

71 *Constantine* the second, sonne of *Kenneth* the second, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4829. In the yeere of Christ, 859. A valiant Prince. He was slaine by the Danes in a battell, stricken at Carrail in Fife, in the sixteenth yeere of his raigne.

72 *Erbus*, surnamed *Alipes*, the sonne of *Constantine* the second, succeeded to his father in the yeere of the world, 4844. In the yeere of Christ, 874. A vicious prince. He was imprisoned by his Nobles, where he died in the second yeere of his raigne.

73 *Gregory*, surnamed the Great, sonne of *Dongallus* the second, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4846. In the yeere of Christ, 876. A Prince valiant, victorious & renowned through the world in his time; he died in peace in the eighteenth yeere of his raigne.

74 *Donald* the sixth, sonne of *Constantine* the second, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4863. In the yeere of Christ 893. A valiant Prince. He died in peace, being loued of his subiects, in the eleuenth yeere of his raigne.

75 *Constantine* the third, sonne of *Erbus*, surnamed *Alipes*, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4874. In the yeere of Christ, 904. He was a valiant King, yet he prospered not in his warres against England, and therefore being wearie of his life, hee became a Monke, and died after he had reigned fortie yeeres as King.

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76 *Malcolme* the first, sonne of *Donald* the first, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4913. In the yeere of Christ, 943. A valiant Prince, and a good Iusticiar, or Executor of Iustice. He was slaine in Murray, by a conspiracy of his owne subiects, in the ninth yeere of his raigne.

77 *Indulfus*, sonne of *Constantine* the third, beganne to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4922. In the yeere of Christ, 952. A valiant and a good Prince. He had many battels with the Danes, whom he ouercame; but in the end he was slaine by them in a stratageme of warre, in the ninth yeere of his raigne.

78 *Duffus*, the sonne of *Malcolme* the first, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4931. In the yeere of Christ, 961. A good Prince, and a seuerer Iusticiar, or Executor of Iustice. He was slaine by one *Donald* at Forres in Murray, and was buried secretly vnder the bridge of a river beside Kinloss; but the matter was reuealed, and the murderer and his wife that consented thereto, seuerely punished. He raigned five yeeres.

79 *Culenus*, *Indulfus* sonne, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4936. In the yeere of Christ, 966. A vicious and effeminate Prince. He was slaine at Methuen, by *Radarus*, a Noble man (whose daughter he had defiled) in the fourth yere of his raigne.

80 *Kenneth* the third, *Duffus* brother, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4940. In the yeere of Christ, 970. A valiant and a wise Prince: but in the end he became cruell, and slew *Malcolme* his brothers sonne: and in Gods iudgement, who suffereth not innocent blood to be vnpunished, he was slaine, as some say, by a shaft or arrow, shot by a deuice or sleight, out of an image fixed in a wall, at Feticarne, by the meanes of a Noble woman there, called *Fenella*, in the foure and twentieth yeere of his raigne.

81 *Constantine* the fourth, surnamed *Calvus*, *Culenus* sonne, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4964. In the yeere of Christ, 994. An vsurper of the Crowne. He was slaine in battell, at the towne of Crawmond in Louthian, in the second yere of his raigne.

82 *Grimus*, *Duffus* sonne, began to raigne in the yeere of

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44 the world, 4966. in the yeere of Christ, 996. A vicious Prince. He was slaine in battell by *Malcolme* the second, his succellor, in the eighth yeere of his raigne.

45 83 *Malcolme* the second, sonne of *Kenneth* the third, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 4974. In the yere of Christ, 1004. A valiant and a wise Prince, who made many good lawes, of the which a few are yet extant. He was slaine by a conspiracie of his Nobles at the Castell of Glammes, who after the slaughter, thinking to escape, were drowned in the water of Forfar: for it being winter, and the water frozen and covered with Snow, the Ice brake, and they fell in, in the righteous iudgement of God. He reigned thirtie yeeres. Some write, that after a great victorie in battell, hee did giue much of his lands to his Nobles, and they agreed that he should therefore haue the wardship and custodie of their heires, as long as they were vnder the age of one and twentie yeeres, and the profits of all their lands, ouer and aboue their charges for education, and the disposing of them in marriage, and the money that should be giuen for their mariage: And that he first did giue vnto his Nobles sundry seuerall titles of Honor. Which wardships, mariages, times of full age, and reliefes, and maner of Liuries of their lands out of the Kings hands, be in Scotland, very much agreeing to the Lawes of England, as many other patts of the Lawes do.

46 84 *Duncane* the first, sonne of *Beatrix*, daughter of *Malcolme* the second, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 5004. In the yeere of Christ, 1034. A good and a modest Prince. He was slaine by *Macbeth* traiterously, in the sixth yeere of his raigne.

48 85 *Macbeth*, sonne of *Donada*, daughter of *Malcolme* the second, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 5010. In the yeere of Christ, 1040. In the beginning of his raigne he behaued himselfe as a good and iust Prince, but after, he degenerated into a cruell Tyrant. He was slaine in battell by his Succellour *Malcolme* the third, in the seuenteenth yeere of his raigne.

86 *Malcolme* the third, surnamed *Canmore*, sonne of *Duncane* the first, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 5027. In

The Kings of Scotland.

In the yeere of Christ, 1057. A very religious and valiant Prince: he married *Margaret*, daughter to *Edward* surnamed the Out-law, sonne to *Edward* surnamed Yron-side, King of England, a very good and religious woman, according to those times, who bare vnto him sixe sonnes and two daughters. The sonnes were *Edward* the Prince, *Edmond*, *Esheldred*, *Edgar*, *Alexander*, *David*: the daughters were *Mathildis* or *Maud*, surnamed *Bona*, wife to *Henrie* the first, surnamed *Beauclerke*, King of England, the sonne of *William* the Conqueror of England: of her vertues there is extant this old Epigram:

Prospera non letam fecere, nec aspera tristem;
Prospera terror ei, aspera risus erant:
Non decor effecit fragilem, non sceptrum superbam;
Sola potens humilis, sola pudica decens.

That is:

Prosperitie reioiced her not, to her grieve was no paine;
 Prosperitie affraied her alas, affliction was her gaine:
 Her beautie was no cause of fall, in royall state not proud;
 Humble alone in dignitie, in beautie onely good.

She founded the Church of Carleill. The other daughter was *Marie*, wife to *Eustachius* Earle of Boloigne. King *Malcolme* builded the Churches of Durehame and Dumfermeline. He was slaine with his sonne the Prince *Edward*, in the sixe and thirtieth yeere of his raigne, at the besieging of Anwicke, by *Robert Mowbray*, surnamed *Pearce-eie*, and was buried at Tinnmouth; but after, he was remoued to Dumfermeline.

87 *Donald* the seuenth, surnamed *Bane*, vsurped the crowne after the death of his brother, in the yeere of the world, 5063. In the yeere of Christ, 1093. and was expelled in the first yeere of his raigne, by *Duncane* the second, the bastard sonne of King *Malcolme* the third.

88 *Duncane* the second, vsurped the Crowne, in the yeere of the world, 5064, in the yeere of Christ, 1094. A rash and foolish Prince. He was slaine by *Makpendir* the Thane or Earle of the Meirnes, when he had raigned little ouer a yeere, by the procurement of *Donald* the seuenth.

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52 Donald the seventh, made King againe in the yeere of the world, 5065. In the yeere of Christ, 1095. And raigned three yeeres. He gaue the West and North Isles to the King of Norway, for to asisist him to attaine to the Crowne of Scotland. He was taken captiue by *Edgar*, his eyes put out, and died miserably in prison.

89 *Edgar*, the sonne of *Malcolme* the third, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 5068. In the yeere of Christ, 1098. He builded the Priory of Coldingham. He was a good Prince. He died at Dundie without succession, and was buried at Dumfermeline, in the ninth yeere of his raigne.

90 *Alexander* the first, surnamed *Fearce*, succeeded to his brother, in the yere of the world, 5077. In the yeere of Christ, 1107. A very good and valiant Prince. He builded the Abbacies of Scone and of Saint Colmes-Inche. He married *Sybilla*, daughter to *William* Duke of Normandie, &c. He died in peace, without succession, at Striuling, in the 17 yeere of his raigne, and was buried at Dumfermeline.

91 *David* the first, commonly called *S. David*, the yongest sonne of King *Malcolme* the third, succeeded to his brother in the yeere of the world, 5094. In the yeere of Christ, 1124. A good, valiant and religious Prince, according to those times. He builded many Abbacies, as Haly-rude-houfe, Kelsö, Iedburgh, Dun-dranan, Cambus-kenneth, Kin-losse, Mel-rosse, New-bottle, Dumfermeline, Holme in Cumberland, and two religious places at Newcastle in Northumberland. He erected foure Bishopricks, Rosse, Brechin, Dumblane and Dunkeld. He married *Maude*, daughter of *Woldeofius* Earle of Northumberland and Huntingdon, and of *Iuditha*, daughters daughter to *William* the Conquerour, King of England, by whom he had one sonne named *Henrie*, a worthie and good youth, who married *Adama*, daughter to *William* Earle Warren, who bare vnto him three sonnes, *Malcolme* the Maiden, *William* the Lion, and *David* Earle of Huntingdon; and two daughters, *Adama* wife to *Florentius* Earle of Holland, and *Margaret* wife to *Conanus* Duke of Britaine. He died before his father. *S. David* died in peace at Carleill, in the 29 yeere of his reigne, and was buried at Dumfermeline.

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92 *Malcolme* the fourth, surnamed the Maiden (because he would neuer marrie) succeeded to his grand-father *David* 1. in the yeere of the world, 5123. In the yeere of Christ, 1153. A good and meeke Prince. He builded the Abbay of Cowper in Angus, and died at Ied-burgh, and was buried at Dumfermeline in the twelfth yeere of his raigne.

93 *William*, surnamed the Lion, succeeded to his brother *Malcolme* the fourth, in the yere of the world 5135. In the yere of Christ, 1165. A good and a valiant King. He married *Emerganda*, daughter to the Earle of Beau-mount. He builded the Abbacy of Aber-brothok, and she builded the Abbacie of Balmerinock. He died at Striuling in the 49. yeere of his raigne, and was buried at Aber-brothok.

94 *Alexander* the second succeeded to his father *William*, in the yeere of the world, 5184. In the yeere of Christ, 1214. A good Prince. He married *Ieane*, daughter to *John* King of England, by whom he had no succession. After her death he married *Marie*, daughter to *Inglehame*, Earle of Coucey in Fraunce, by whom he had *Alexander* the third. He died at Kernery in the West Iles, and was buried at Mel-rosse in the 35. yeere of his raigne.

95 *Alexander* the third succeeded to his father, in the yere of the world, 5219. In the yeere of Christ, 1249. A good Prince. He married first *Margaret*, daughter to *Henry* the third, King of England, by whom he had *Alexander* the Prince, who married the Earle of Fläders daughter, *David* & *Margaret*, who married *Haugonanus*, or as some call him, *Fricus*, son to *Magnus* 4. King of Norway, who bare to him a daughter, named *Margaret*, commonly called, The Maiden of Norway, in whom King *William* his whole posteritie failed, & the crowne of Scotland returned to the posteritie of *David* Earle of Huntingdon, K. *Malcome* 4. and King *William* his brother. After his sonnes death (for they died before himself without succession) in hope of posteritie, he married *Ioleta*, daughter to the Earle of Dreux in Fraunce, by who he had no succession. He builded the crosse Church of Peibles. He died of a fall from his horse, vpon the sands, betwixt Easter and Wester King-horne, in the 37. yeere of his raigne, and was buried at Dumfermeline.

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After the death of *Alexander* the third, which was in the yeere of the world, 5255. In the yeere of Christ, 1285. there were sixe Regents appointed to rule Scotland: for the South side of Forth, were appointed *Robert*, the Arch-bishop of Glasgowe, *John Cummin*, & *John* the great Steward of Scotland. For the North side of Forth, *Mak-duffe*, Earle of Fife, *John Cummin* Earle of Buchan, and *William Fraser*, Arch-bishop of Saint Andrewes, who ruled the land about the space of seuen yeres, vntill the controuerſie was decided betwixt *John Ballioll* and *Robert Bruyse*, Grand-father to *Robert Bruyse* the King of Scotland, who did come of the two eldest daughters of *Dauid* Earle of Huntingdon: for *Henry Hastings*, who married the yongest daughter, put not in his sute or claime with the rest, and therefore there is little spoken of him.

96 *John Ballioll* was preferred before *Robert Bruyse*, to be King of Scotland, by *Edward* 1. surnamed Longshanks, King of England, who was chosen to be the Iudge of the controuerſie: which preferment was vpon a cōdition, that *John Ballioll* should acknowledge King *Edward* the first, as superiour: which condition he receiued. He began his raigne in the yeere of the world, 5263. In the yeere of Christ, 1293. He was a vaine-glorious man, little respecting the weale or Common-wealth of his Countrey. He had not raigned fully foure yeeres, when he was expelled by the said *Edward* the first, King of England: and leauing Scotland, he departed into the parts of Fraunce, where he died long after in exile. And so Scotland was without a King and gouernment the space of nine yeeres: during which space, the said *Edward* the first, surnamed Longshanks, cruelly oppressed the land, destroyed the whole auncient monuments of the kingdome, and shed much innocent blood.

97 *Robert Bruyse* began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 5276. In the yeere of Christ, 1306. A valiant, good and wise King. In the beginning of his raigne, he was subiect to great miserie and affliction, being oppressed by England: but at length, hauing overcome and vanquished *Edward* the second, King of England, commonly called *Edward* of Carnarutan, at the field of Bannock-burne, he deliuered Scotland from the warres of England, and set it at full libertie, all Englishmen by force

The Kings of Scotland.

force being expelled out of the land. He married first *Isabel*, daughter to the Earle of Mar, who bare vnto him *Mariory*, the wife of *Walter*, the great steward of Scotland, from whom, and the offspring of the *Stewards*, the King now ruling is descended. After her death, he married *Isabel*, daughter to *Haymerus de Burc*, Earle of Hulton or Hultster in Ireland, who bare vnto him *David* the second, *Margaret* the Countesse of Sutherland, and *Maude* that died yong. He died at Cardros, and was buried at Dumfermeline, in the foure and twentieth yeere of his raigne.

98 *David* the second succeeded to his father, *Robert Bruise*, in the yeere of the world, 5300. In the yeere of Christ, 1330. A good Prince, subiect to much affliction in his youth, being first after the death of *Thomas Ranulph* his Regent, forced to flee into France, for his owne safegard, and then returning home, was taken at the battell of Durhame, and was holden twelue yeeres almost, captiue in England: but after, he was restored to his liberty. He married first *Ieane*, daughter to *Edward* the second, King of England: and after her death, he married *Margaret Logie*, daughter to Sir *Iohn Logie*, Knight, & died without succession at Edinburgh, in the fortieth yeere of his raigne, and was buried at Haly-rude-houfe.

99 *Edward Ballioll*, sonne to *Iohn Ballioll*, usurped the crown of Scotland, being assisted by *Edward* the third, King of England, in the yeere of the world, 5302. In the yeere of Christ 1332. But he was expelled at length by *David* the 2. his Regent, and *David* the second established King.

100 *Robert* the second, surnamed Bleare-cie, the first of the *Stewards*, sonne to *Walter Steward*, and *Margery Bruyse*, daughter to *K. Robert Bruyse*, succeeded to his mothers brother, in the yeere of the world, 5341. In the yeere of Christ, 1371. A good and a peaceable Prince. He married first *Eufeme*, daughter to *Hugh* Earle of Rosse, who bare vnto him *David* Earle of Strathern, *Walter* Earle of Athol, and *Alexander* Earle of Buchan, Lord Badzenoth. After her death, for the affection he bare to his children begotten before his first marriage, he married *Elizabeth Mure*, daughter to Sir *Adam Mure*, Knight, who had borne vnto him *Iohn*, after called *Robert* the third, Earle of Car-

The Kings of Scotland.

riſt, *Robert* Earle of Fife & Menteith, and *Eufeme*, wife to *James* Earle of Dowglas. He died at Dun-donald the 19 yeere of his raigne, and was buried at Scone.

101 *Robert* the third, ſurnamed *Iohn Farnexair*, ſucceeded to his father, in the yeere of the world, 5360. In the yeere of Chriſt. 1390. A quiet & a peaceable Prince. He married *Anabel Drummond*, daughter to the Laird of Stobhall, who bare vnto him *David* the Prince, D. of Rotheſay, that died in priſon of very extreame famine at Falkland, and *James* 1. taken captiue in his voiage to France, and detained a captiue almoſt the ſpace of eightene yeeres in England. He died of griefe and ſorrow at Rotheſay, when he heard of the death of the one ſonne, and captiuity of the other, and was buried at Pailly, in the 16 yeere of his raigne.

Robert Earle of Fife and Menteith gouerned Scotland, in the yeere of the world, 5376. In the yeere of Chriſt. 1406. He died in the 14 yeere of his gouernment, *James* the firſt being a captiue in England.

56 *Murdo Steward* ſucceeded to his father *Robert* Earle of Fife, in the gouernment of Scotland, in the yeere of the world 5390. In the yeere of Chriſt, 1420, and ruled foure yeeres, *James* the firſt being yet a captiue in England. Both the father and the ſonne *Walter*, were executed after, for oppreſſion of the ſubiects, by King *James* the firſt.

57 102 *James* the firſt began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 5394. In the yeere of Chriſt, 1424. He was a good, learned, vertuous and iuſt Prince. He married *Ieane*, daughter to *Iohn* Duke of Summerſet & Marques *Dorſet*, ſonne to *Iohn* of Gaunt, the 4. ſonne to *Edward* the 3. the victorious King of England: who bare vnto him, *James* the 2. and ſixe daughters, *Margaret* wife to *Lewes* the 11. the *Daulphine*, after King of France; *Elizabeth*, Dutcheſ of Britayne, *Ieane*, Counteſſe of Huntley, *Eleanor*, Dutcheſ of Auſtria, *Marie*, wife to the L. of Camp veere, and *Anabella*. He was ſlaine at Perth trayterouſly by *Walter* Earle of Athole, and *Robert* *Grahame*, & their Confederates, in the 31. yeere of his raigne, if we count from the death of his father; and in the 13. yeere, if we count from his deliuerance out of England, and was buried at the Charter house

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hous of Perth, which he builded.

103 *James* the second succeeded to his father, in the yeere of the word, 5407. In the yeere of Christ, 1437. A Prince subiect to great troubles in his youth, He married *Mary*, daughter to *Arnold*, Duke of Geldre, daughter to the sister of *Charles* surnamed *Andax*, the last Duke of Burgandy, &c. who bare vnto him three sonnes, *James* the third, *John* Earle of Mar, *Alexander* Duke of Albany, & *Mary*, wife first to *Thomas Boyde*, Earle of Arrane, and after his beheading, to *James Hamilton* of Cadzow. He was slaine at the siege of Roxburgh in the 24 yeere of his raigne.

104 *James* the third succeeded to his father in the yeere of the world, 5430. In the yeere of Christ, 1460. A Prince corrupted by wicked Courtiers. He married *Margaret*, daughter to *Christians* 1. surnamed *Dines* K. of Deumarke, Norway and Sweden. He was slaine at the field of Bannock-burne, in the 29 yeere of his raigne, & was buried at Cambuskenneth.

105 *James* the fourth succeeded to his father, in the yeere of the world 5459. In the yeere of Christ 1489. A noble and courageous Prince. He married *Margaret*, eldest daughter to *Henry* Earle of Richmond, King of England, and of *Elizabeth*, daughter to *Edward* 4. K. of England, in whose two persons, the two houses of Lancaster and Yorke were vnited, and the bloody ciuill wars of England pacified. He was slaine at Flodden by England, in the 25 yeere of his raigne.

106 *James* the fift succeeded to his father in the yeere of the world, 5484. In the yeere of Christ, 1514. A iust Prince and seuer. He married first *Margdalene*, daughter to *Frances* 1. King of France, who died shortly thereafter without succession. After, he married *Mary* of Lorayne, Dutches of Longevile, daughter to *Claude*, Duke of Guise, who bare to him two sonnes, that died in his life time, and one daughter, named *Mary*, mother to our Soueraigne Lord the King *James* that now is. He died at Falkland, in the 29 yeere of his raigne. He was buried at Halyrude-house.

107 *Mary* succeeded to her father *James* 5. Anno mundi, 5513. Anno Christi. 1543. a vertuous princeffe: she married first *Frances* 2. Dolphin, after King of France: then after his death,

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returning home into Scotland, she married *H. Stewart* Duke of Albany &c. Lord Darley, sonne to *Mathew*, Earle of Lennox, (a comely Prince, *Pronepny* sonne, the daughters daughter of *Henry* the seventh, King of England) to whom she did beare *James* the sixt. She was put to death in England the eighth of Febr. after eightene yeeres captiuitie.

108 *James* the sixt, a good, godly and learned Prince, succeeded to his mother in the yeere of the world, 5537. In the yeere of Christ, 1567. He married *Anna*, daughter to *Fredericke* the second, King of Denmark, &c. and *Sophia*, the daughter of *Vlricus* the Duke of Mekelburgh, who hath borne vnto him already, *Henry Frederick* the Prince, the nineteenth of Februarie, 1593. And *Elizabeth*, the nineteenth of August, 1596. *Margaret*, 1598, the 24 of December. *Charles*, D. of Rosay, the 19 of February. He is now in this yeere of our Lord Iesus Christ 1603. not only King of Scotland, where he hath raigned 36 yeeres, but also King of England, France and Ireland, after the decease of our late most gracious Soueraigne Ladie, *Elizabeth* our Queene, who died the 24 of March now last past.

Miracano: Sol occubuit, nox nulla secuta est.

FINIS.





THE EARLES OF SCOTLAND,

THEIR *SPR*NAMES, *TITLES*
OF HONOUR, THEIR
mariages, and names of their
chiefe houses.



Odonicke Steward, Duke of Lennox, married the second sister of *John Ruth-vene*, Earle of Gowry that now is. His chiefe house, Cruikstone.

EARLES.



Ames Hammliton, Earle of Arran, vnmarried: His chiefe house, *Hammliton* Castell.

- 2 *William Douglass*, Earle of Angusse, married the eldest daughter of *Lawrence*, now Lord Olephant: his chiefe house, the Castell of *Douglass*.
- 3 *George Gordon*, Earle of Huntley, married the eldest sister of *Lodonicke*, now D. of Lennox: his chiefe house *Strath-bogy*.
- 4 *Colene Campbell*, Earle of Argyle, Lord Iustice generall of Scotland, married a daughter of *William Douglass*, now earle of Morton: his chiefe house, *Inuer-aray*.
- 5 *David Lyndesay*, Earle of Crawford, married the sister of *Patrick*, now Lord *Drummond*: his chiefe house *Fyn-heavin*.
- 6 *Francis Hay*, Earle of Arroll, Constable of Scotland, married the daughter of *William*, Earle of Morton: his chiefe house, *Slaynes*.
- 7 *John Stewart*, Earle of Atholl, married the sister of *John*, Earle of Gowry, his chiefe house, *Blayre-Athole*.
- 8 *George Keyth*, Earle of Marshell, married the sister of *Alexander*, Lord *Home*, his chiefe house, *Dunnotter* Castell.
- 9 *Francis Stewart*, Earle Bothwell, married the sister of *Archbald*, Earle of Angus: his chiefe house, *Creichton*.

The Earles of Scotland.

- 10 *Andrew Leisly*, Earle of Rothes, married the daughter of Sir *James Hamilton* : his chiefe house, *Bambreich*.
- 11 *James Stewart*, Earle of Murrey, vnmarried : his chiefe house, *Tarneaway*.
- 12 *Alexander Cunningham*, Earle of Glencarne, married the eldest sister of *Campbell* of Glonorchy, Knight : his chiefe house, *Kilmawres*.
- 13 *Hugh Montgomery*, Earle of Eglinton, yong, vnmarried : his chiefe house, *Ardrossan*.
- 14 *John Kennedy*, Earle of Calsils, vnmarried : his chiefe house, *Dun-vre*.
- 15 *John Grahame*, Earle of Montroze, married the sister of *Patrike*, Lord *Drummond* that now is : his chiefe house, *Kincardin*.
- 16 *Patrike Stewart*, Earle of Orknay, yoong, vnmarried : his chiefe house, *Kirk-wall*.
- 17 *John Erskin*, Earle of Mar, married the second sister of *Lodovicke*, now Duke of *Lennox* : his chiefe house, *Erskin*.
- 18 *William Dowglassse*, Earle of Morton, married the sister of the Earle of Rothes that now is : his chiefe house, *The Castle of Dalkeith*.
- 19 *James Dowglassse*, Earle of Buquhan, yoong, vnmarried : his chiefe house, *Auchter-house*.
- 20 *George Sincler*, Earle of Caithnes, married the sister of the Earle of Huntly that now is : his chiefe house, *Girneggo*.
- 21 *Alexander Gordon*, Earle of Sutherland, married the fathers sister of the Earle of Huntly that now is : his chiefe house, *Dunrobene*.
- 22 *John Grayme*, Earle of Monteith, married the sister of *Campbel* of Glenorchy, Knight : his chiefe house, *Kirk-bryde*.
- 23 *John Ruthvene*, Earle of Gowry, yong, vnmarried : his chiefe house, *Ruthven*.
- 24 *The Earle of March*. The rents thereof are annexed to the Crowne.

Alexander

THE LORDS OF SCOTLAND.



Alexander, Lord Home, married the eldest daughter of *William*, Earle of Morton that now is : his chiefe house, Home Castle.

2 *John Fleming*, Lord *Fleming*, married the daughter of the Earle of Montroze : his chiefe house Cummernauld.

3 *John Stewart*, Lord Innermaith, yong : His chiefe house, Red Castle.

4 *James Hay*, Lord Zester, married the daughter of *Marke*, now L. of Newbottle : his chiefe house, Neydpeth.

5 *John Maxwell*, L. *Maxwell*, married the sifter of *Archebald*, Earle of Angusse : his chiefe house, Loch-maben.

6 *William Maxwell*, now L. *Harreis*, married the sifter of *Mark*, now L. of Newbottle : his chiefe house, Terreglis.

7 *Thomas Boyd*, L. *Boyd*, married the sifter of the Sherife of Aëre that now is, called *Campbell*, Knight of Lothiane : his chiefe house, Kilmarnok.

8 *Allane Cathcart*, L. *Cathcart*, married the sifter of the Knight of Bargany a Kennedy : his chiefe house Cathcart.

9 *Robert Semple*, L. *Semple*, married the daughter of *Hugh*, Earle of Eglinton : His chiefe house, Castle-Semple.

10 *Alexander Lenington*, L. *Lenington*, married the sifter of *Francis*, now Earle of Arrol : his chiefe house, Callender.

11 *James Lyndesay*, L. *Lyndesay*, married the daughter of the Earle of Rothes : his chiefe house, Byris in Lothien.

12 *Robert Seyton*, L. *Seyton*, married the daughter of *Hugh* Earle of Eglinton : his chiefe house, Seyton by the Sea.

13 *John Abirnethe*, Lord Salton, yong, vnmarried : his chiefe house, Rothe-may.

14 *Robert Elpheston*, L. *Elpheston*, married the daughter of the Knight of Stobhall, called Drummond : his chiefe house Kil-drymmy.

15 *John Lyon*, L. *Glamis*, vnmarried : his chiefe house Glāmis.

16 *Patrik Gray*, L. *Gray*, married the sifter of the Earle of Orkney that now is : his chiefe house, Fowlis.

17 *James Ogilbie*, L. *Ogilbie*, married the sifter of the Knight of Bonitoun : his chiefe house, Boshayne.

18 *Andrew Stewart*, Lord Ochiltre, married the daughter of the

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the Knight of Blarwhan, called *Kennedy*: his chiefe house, Ochiltry.

- 19 *Henry Sincler*, Lold *Sincler*, married the sifter of the Lord *Forbesse*: his chiefe house, Rauins-heuch.
- 20 *Hugh Someruell*, Lord *Someruell*, vnmarried: his chiefe house Carne-wath.
- 21 *John Frazer*, Lord *Louat*, married the Knight of *Mackenzies* daughter: his chiefe house, Bewly.
- 22 *Robert Rosse*, Lord *Rosse*, married the daughter of *Hammliton* of Roploch: his chiefe house, Hakket.
- 23 *Robert Chreichton*, Lord *Sanquhar*, vnmarried: his chiefe house, The Castle of Sanquhar.
- 24 *Laurence Olephant*, Lord *Olephant*, married the fathers sifter of *Frances* now Earle of Arrol: his chiefe house, Duplene.
- 25 *Patrike* Lord *Drumond*, married the Knight of *Edgles* sifter, called *Lynsay*: his chiefe house Drymmen.
- 26 *John Forbes*, Lord *Forbes*, married the sifter of *Seyton* of Towch: his chiefe house, Drummenor.
- 27 *James Borthuike*, Lord *Borthuike*, married the sifter of the Lord *Zester* that now is: his chiefe house, Borthuike Castell.

Lordships newly erected, since the yeere 1587.

- 28 **I**ohn *Maitland*, Lord *Thirlestane*, Chancellour of Scotland, married the fathers sifter of the Lord *Fleming* that now is: his chiefe house, The Castle of Lawder.
- 29 *Alexander Lindefay*, Lord *Spyny*, married the daughter of *Iohn*, Lord *Glammiss*, Chancellor for the time of Scotland: his chiefe house, the Castle of Spyny.
- 30 *Claud Hammliton*, Lord *Pailly*, married the sifter of *Robert*, Lord *Seyton* that now is: his chiefe house, Halsyde.
- 31 *Robert Keyth*, Lord *Altry*, married the heretrix of *Benholme*: his chiefe house Benholme.
- 32 *Alexander Seyton*, Lord *Vrquhard*, President of the Colledge of Iustice, married the daughter of *Patrike*, Lord *Drummond*: his chiefe house, Vrquhard.
- 33 *Marke*, Lord of *Newbottell*, married the sifter of the Lord *Harreis*: his chiefe house, Preistons-graynge.

The Bishoricks of Scotland.

Arch-bishops. } Saint Andrewes.
 } Glasgow.

Orkney.
Caithnes.
Ross.
Murray.
Aberdene.
Breachin.
Ilis.
Dunkell.
Dumblane.
Galloway.
Argyle.

THE ABBACIES, PRIORIES, and Nunries of Scotland.

Abbasies.

Erne.
Kinlossie.
Deir.
Aberbrothok.
Cowper.
Scoone.
Lundores.
Balmernynoch.
S. Colmes Inche.
Dunfermeling.
Culrossie.
Inche-chaffray.
Straphillane.
Cambuskinneth.
Manwell.
Hallyrud-house.

Newbottle.
Kelfo.
Melrossie.
Dryburgh.
Iedburgh.
Pailay.
Kilwinning.
Corragwel.
Salfett.
Sweet-heart, or
New Abbay.
Dunclanane.
Glenluce.

Priories.

Bewly.
Monimuske.
S. Andrewes.

Pettenweeme.
Portmooke.
Inche-mahomo.
Coldinghame.
S. Mary Ile.
Haly-wood.
Blantyre.
Pluscarden.

Nunries.

Haddington.
North Berwick.
S. Bothanis.
Ekillis.
Cauldstreame.
The sisters of
Seynis.

THE NAMES OF THE KNIGHTS OF SCOTLAND.

SIR Robert Stewart of Straichtdone, knight.
 Sir Robert Stewart of Largis, knight.
 Sir Alexander Stewart of Dalwintone, knight.
 Sir James Stewart of Done, knight.
 Sir William Murrey of Tillibarnie knight.
 Sir William Douglass of Hawyk, knight.
 Sir Patrik Houstone of that ilk, knight.
 Sir John Maxwell of neather Pouok, knight.
 Sir William Levingstone of Kyllsch, knight.
 Sir John Muir of Cauldwell, knight.
 Sir Robert Drummond of Carnoch, knight.
 Sir James Home of Sunlawis, knight.
 Sir James Strensling of Keir, knight.
 Sir William Ruthuene of Bandane, knight.
 Sir Hugh Somervell of Lynton, knight.
 Sir Alexander Stewart of Garleis, knight.
 Sir John Gourdown of Lochinuair, knight.
 Sir James Wernis of that ilk, knight.
 Sir Walter Scot of Braxholme, knight.
 Sir Patrik Hepburne of Lufnes knight.
 Sir Simon Prestoun of that ilk, knight.
 Sir David Holme of Wedderburne, knight.
 Sir Robert Lander of Popell, knight.
 Sir James Schaw of Sawquhy, knight.
 Sir John Edmestoun of that ilk, knight.
 Sir William Sinclair of Roslyne, knight.
 Sir John Colhorne of the Luffe, knight.
 Sir James Cockburne of Skirlyne, knight.
 Sir Archibald Naper of Edinbelly, knight.
 Sir James Forreft of Corstarfin, knight.
 Sir James Dunbar of Mochrom, knight.
 Sir James Stewart of Cragihall, knight.
 Sir John Ormiston of that ilk, knight.
 Sir Thomas Young of old Bar, knight.
 Sir John Carmichael of that ilk, knight.

Sir

The Knights of Scotland.

Sir *John Campbell* of Lauers, knight.
Sir *James Iohnstone* of Dunwiddie, knight.
Sir *James Meluill* of Auld-hill, knight.
Sir *Alexander Stewart* of Garleis, knight.
Sir *Robert Ker* of Sesford, knight.
Sir *Walter Scot* of Brank-sholme, knight.
Sir *Thomas Kennedy* of Cullaine, knight.
Sir *James Scrymgeor* of Duddop, knight.
Sir *Duneane Campbell* of Glenorquhy, knight.
Sir *James Scot* of Ballwery, knight.
Sir *Robert Gordoun* of Glen, knight.
Sir *Patrik Gordoun* of Auchindoun, knight.
Sir *George Ogilby* of Dunbog, knight.
Sir *James Chesholme* of Dundorne, knight.
Sir *Mathew Stewart* of Minto, knight.
Sir *George Balquhannan* of tharilk, knight.
Sir *James Edmestoun* of Duntreth, knight.
Sir *Alexander Home* of Symbie, knight.
Sir *George Stewart* of Innerketoun, knight.
Sir *David Lyndesay* of Edgell, knight.
Sir *Thomas Stewart* of Garntully knight.
Sir *Alexander Bruce* of Arthe, knight.
Sir *Walter Ogilby* of Finlater, knight.
Sir *Patrik Bannantine* of Kna, knight.
Sir *John Meluill* of Grantoun knight.
Sir *Andrew Murray* Arngosk, knight.
Sir *Robert Meluill* of Murdocarny, knight.
Sir *Robert Maxwell* of Spottis, knight.
Sir *John Maxwell* of Nether-Pooke, knight.
Sir *Robert Maxwell* of Dunwiddie, knight.
Sir *Richard Cockburne* of Clerkington, knight.
Sir *James Lyndesay* of Pitroddy, knight.
Sir *Michael Balfour* of Balgaruy, knight.
Sir *Robert Meluill* of Bruntyland, knight.
Sir *John Hamilton* of Lethrisk, knight.
Sir *David Lyndesay* of the Mont, knight.
Sir *George Home* of Prymroknow, knight.
Sir *John Anstruther* of that ilk, knight.

The Knights of Scotlan¹.

Sir *Hugh Carmichell* of Westone, knight.

Sir *Iohn Lyndesay* of Wodheid, knight.

Sir *James Saundelands* of Slammanno Mure, knight.

Sir *William Cockburne* of Skeirling, knight.

Sir *Iohn Kar* of Herfell, knight.

Sir *Thomas Gourdown* of Cluny, knight.

Sir *Iohn Gourdown* of Pitlurg, knight.

Sir *William Lawder* of Haltoun, knight.

Sir *George Dowglass*, knight.

Sir *Andrew Stirling* of Keir, knight.

Sir *William Stewart* of Kaberstoun, knight.

The othe of a Duke.

YEe shall fortifie and defend the true and Christian Religion, and Christs holy Euangell, presently preached in this Realme, and shall be leill and true to our Soueraigne Lord, the Kings Maiesty: and shall defend his highnes Realme & lieges, from all allieners & strangers, at the vttermost of your power: so helpe you God, and by the othe that ye haue else made.

The othe of an Earle.

YEe shall fortifie and defend the true & Christian Religion, & Christs holy Euangel presently preached in this Realm, and shalbe leill & true to our Soueraigne Lord the Kings Maiesty: and shall defend his Highnes Realmes and lieges from all allieners and strangers, at the vttermost of your power: so helpe you God, and by the othe that ye haue else made.

The othe of a Lord of Parliament.

YEe shall giue due and faithfull counsell to our Soueraigne Lord, the Kings Maiesties weale, publikely in Parliament, as in all other places needfull, and secretly according to your knowledge, for the preferuation of his Realme, and Common weale thereof: And shall neuer hide nor conceale anie point of treason or crime of *Leismaiestie*, that shall appeare to be conspired against his said Royall person, but shall incontinent with all possible diligence reueale the same: so helpe you God, and by the othe that ye haue else made.

The Othe of a Knight.

1 I Shall fortifie and defend the Christian Religion, and Christs holy Euangel, presently preached in this Realme, to the vttermost of my power.

2 I shall be loiall and true to my Soueraigne Lord, the Kings Maiestie, to all orders of Chieualry, and to the noble office of Armes.

3 I shall fortifie and defend Iustice at my power, and that without fauour or fend.

4 I shall never flie from my Soueraigne Lord, the Kings Maiefty, nor from his Highnesse Lieutenants in time of melody and battell.

5 I shall defend my natieue Realme from all allieners and strangers.

6 I shall defend the iust action and quarrell of all Ladies of Honour, of all true and friendlesse Widdowes, of Orphelings, and of maidens of good fame.

7 I shall doe diligence wherefoeuer I heare there are any murderers, traytors, or masterfull Reauers, that oppresse the Kings Lieges, and peure people, to bring them to the Law at my power.

8 I shall maintaine and vphold the Noble estate of Cheualry, with Horfe, Harnesse, and other knightly Habiliments: And shall helpe and succour them of the same order at my power, if they haue need.

9 I shall enquire and seeke to haue the knowledge and vnderstanding of all the Articles and points contained in the booke of Chetualrie.

All these premises to obserue, keepe, and fulfill,

I oblesse mee: so helpe mee, God, by mine

owne hand, so helpe mee

God, &c.

E 3

THE

THE NAMES OF THE BARONS, *Lairds, and chiefe Gentlemen in euery Sherifdome.*

Invernes.

MAcloyd of the Lewis.
 Macloyd of Harrich.
 Donald Gornesoun.
 Mackneill of Barray.
 Mulcalloun of Rosay.
 John Mudzart captaine of the
 Clanrannalts.
 The Laird of Glengarry.
 The L. of Kneydart.
 Mackenzie.
 L. of Garloche.
 L. of Balnagowne.
 L. of Fowles.
 Sherife of Cromartie.
 Dumbeith.
 Forffe.
 Otanfcaale.
 Mackye.
 Neill Huchefoun in assent.
 Macken-tofche.
 Captaine of the Clanchian-
 roun.
 L. of Glenewes.
 Raynold Mack-raynald of
 Keppache.

Narne.

Laird of Caddell.
 Baron of Kilrawake.
 L. of Parke.
 Doleffe of Cantrey.
 Doleffe of Budzert.

Elgin and Fores.

The Sherife of Murray.

James Dumbar of Tarbert.
 Robert Dunbar of Grangehil,
 Alexander Dumbar of Kil-
 boyake.
 The L. of Innes.
 The L. of Innermerkie.
 The L. of Duffus.
 Alexander Innes of Crumby.
 The L. of Brodie.
 The L. of Altrie.
 The L. of Denfyde.
 The L. of Cowbin.
 L. of Pettendreigh, *Dowglassfe.*
 The L. of Mayne.
 The Baron of Vrtane.
 The L. of Grant.
 Patrik Grant of Ballindal-
 loche.

Barriff.

The Laird of Findlator.
 The L. of Boyne.
 George Ogiluie of Dunlugus
 The L. of Durn.
 The L. of Ley, *Abircromney.*
 The L. of Ratie.
 The L. of Pettendreight, of
 that ilk.
 John Ogiluie of Glasphanthe.
 Walter Ogiluie of Baldanie.
 Walter Ogil. of Carncowfies.
 John Ogil. of Auchannany.
 The L. of Auchannaquhy.
 Adame Gordon of Auchin-
 downe.
 Alaster Gordon of Beldorny.

Abirdene.

The Barons, Lairds and Gentlemen.

Abirdene.

The Laird of Fyvie.
 Thomas Meldrum of Eden.
 The L. of Delgarie.
 The L. of Vrie.
 The L. of Petléggo.
 The L. of Fillórh.
 Troupee.
 The L. of Pettindrum.
 New forrest.
 Mueske.
 The L. of Boquhollie.
 The L. of Towie.
 L. of Vdache.
 The L. of Garnettoun.
 The L. of Geych.
 The L. of Petlurge.
 The L. of Lefmoir.
 Craig of Achindoir.
 The L. of Abirgeldie.
 The L. of Clunie, *Gordon.*
 John Gordon of Carnbor-
 rowe.
 John Gordon of Anachie.
 Robert Gordon of Halhead.
 John Gordon of Kenyartie.
 Alexander Gordon of
 Knoke-spak.
 George Gordon of Auch-
 menzie.
 Master William Gordon of
 Dulperrie.
 George Gordon of Creichie.
 The L. of Corfinda.
 The L. of Bruix.
 John Forbes of Towy.
 The L. of Corse.

The L. of Allowane.
 The L. of Craguar.
 Master Duncane Forbes of
 Monimusk.
 John Forbes of Poffing.
 The L. of mekle Frasyre.
 The L. of Carndaunie.
 The L. of Perféchie.
 The L. of Achinhoofoe.
 The L. of Auchlofsin.
 The L. of Culhoie.
 The L. of Skene.
 The L. of Thamestoun.
 The L. of Tulligownie.
 Patrik Gordon of Bracanch.
 The L. of Porrestoun.
 The L. of Caskyben.
 Patrik Keyth of Harthill.
 William Keyth of Lyklyheid.
 The L. of Balquhane, *Leflie.*
 The L. of Warderis.
 The L. of Petcapill.
 The L. of Lellie.
 Andrew Lellie of new Lellie.
 Patrik Lellie of Kincragy.
 Alexander Lellie of Dyce.
 The L. of Glake.
 The L. of Meldrum, *Seyton.*
 The L. of Stralóth.
 The L. of Toquhone.
 The L. of Ondacy.
 The L. of Efsilmont, *Cheyne.*
 The L. of Arnaige.
 The L. of Petmeddun.
 The L. of Dumbrek.
 The L. of Haddó.
 The L. of Tibbertis.
 The L. of Lesk.

The Barons, Lairds and Gentlemen.

The L. of Feuene.	Dulyward.
The L. of Colestoun.	Monbodo.
The L. of Auchinhampers.	Cair.
The L. of Tullet.	The L. of Benholme.
L. of Fendraucht, <i>Creichton.</i>	John Moncurre of Slaines.
The L. of Kelty.	
The L. of Culter.	<i>Forfaire.</i>
The L. of Sanquhin.	The L. of Dun.
The L. of Echt.	The L. of Balnamone. <i>Collofi.</i>
The L. of Glenkindy.	The L. of Balzordy.
The L. of Wattertoun.	The L. of Edzell, <i>Lyndesay,</i>
The L. of Tillemorgund.	The L. of Kinnaber.
James, king of Barrauch.	The L. of Craig, <i>Keyth.</i>
William Blakehall of Barrauch.	The L. of Vllishauen.
The L. of Randeistoun.	The L. of Dysfert.
The L. of Gartly.	Robert Guthré of Lownane.
The L. of Achmacoy.	Andrew Gray of Donynad.
	Robert Guthré of Emblathmont.
<i>Kincardin or the Mernes.</i>	The L. of Bonnytoun.
The Laird of Glenberuie, <i>Dowglasse.</i>	The L. of Kinnardo.
The L. of Petarro, <i>Wilsbert.</i>	Arrot.
The L. of Lawrestoun.	Auld-bar.
The L. of Arbuthnot.	L. of Guthré.
The L. of Thornetoun,	Hilton.
Ballegenor <i>Wood.</i>	The L. of Kilcadrum.
The L. of Hakerton, <i>Falconer,</i>	Halkerton Guthré.
Kelhyll.	L. of Gardin.
Archibald Wood of wistton.	The L. of Lyes.
Robert Keith of Canterland.	The L. of Kelly.
L. of Matheris.	The L. of Innerquharraie,
L. of Morphie.	Clouay.
Allerdes.	The L. of Balfour, <i>Ogilvie.</i>
Balmayne.	The L. of Powrie, <i>Ogilvie.</i>
Bry.	Duntrune.
Halgreene.	The L. of Balumbree.
The L. of Muchales.	The L. of Grainge, <i>Durham.</i>
	Lawes.

Weithall.

The Barons, Lairds and Gentlemen.

Westhall.

Strikmartine.

L. of Teling.

The L. of Lundie, *Campbell.*

The L. of Auchinleck.

The L. of Carmylie.

Strathauchin of Claypots.

Constable of Dundie, *Skrimgore.*

The L. of Powrie, *Fotheringham.*

The L. of Fintrie, *Grayme.*

The L. of Claverhous, *Grayme*

L. of Innernitie, *Creighton.*

Andrew Gray of Lowrie.

Brigtroun.

Costumes.

Thorneton of that ilk.

Lyon of Wester, *Ogyll.*

Fenton of Easter, *Ogyll.*

The L. of Cassie, *Reynd.*

Melgund.

Logywischert.

L. of Drumkilbo, *Tyrie.*

Duncany.

Logie Mekle.

Cowtie.

Alexander Lindsay of Vaine.

David Lindsay of Barnyard.

Kingany.

Vnnaquhy.

Gagy.

Thomas Ogiluie of West-
craige.

John Ogiluie of Innerkeil-
lour.

Archibald Ogiluy of Lawton.

Balmly.

The L. of Rofsie of that ilke.

*Perth, and Stewartries of
Stratherne and Mon-
teith.*

The Laird of Petcur.

The L. of Ruthuene.

The L. of Banff, *Ogilvie.*

George Creighton of Camnay

The L. of Balgillo.

Gormotre.

Ardblair.

The L. of Drumlochrie.

George Drommond of Blair.

The L. of Lethintree, *Herring-
Mekillour.*

Rettray of Craighall.

L. of Murthlie, *Abircrombie.*

The L. of Moncur.

Inchefture.

The L. of Inchemartyne.

The L. of Kynnard.

William Bruce of Fingask.

Patrik Gray of Belligarnó.

Patrik Drummond of Abir-
nethie.

Euillulke.

The L. of Kilspindie.

Peter Hay of Mærginche.

L. of Leyis.

L. of Hill.

Murey.

Pétfour.

Segyden.

The L. of Kilfawnes, *Lyndesay.*

The L. of Bathyoke, *Blayre.*

The L. of Balhousie.

The L. of Ballindayne.

The Barons, Lairds, and Gentlemen.

The L. of Culmalondie.	L. of Petkellony, <i>Drummond</i> .
Moncreif of that ilk.	Cultiuragane.
Easter Moncreif.	L. of Comrie.
Baron of Fingask, <i>Dundas</i> .	Cromlix.
The L. of Cragie.	L. of Laweris, <i>Campbell</i> .
Patrik Murray of Tibber-	Monyware.
mure.	Monzé.
Tibbermallach.	Cultoquhay.
Kinuaid.	Gorthie, <i>Lundy</i> .
L. of Innernytie, <i>Creighton</i> .	L. of Inchbrachy.
The L. Strathurde.	L. of Keir.
Loncardie.	L. of Kippanrossie.
L. of Glennurquhy, <i>Campbel</i> .	L. of Knockhill.
The L. of Weym.	L. of Læny.
The L. of Garntullie.	L. of Glennegeis, <i>Haddan</i> .
The L. of Glenlyoun.	Blair of Bagray.
Baron of Fandowy.	Alexander Ruthuen of Fré-
L. Strowane, <i>Robertson</i> .	lands.
Arntillie.	George Norrie of Boquhop-
Fastcalzé.	pill.
Baron Read.	
Baron Ferguson.	<i>Fyfe</i> .
Baron Cunyson.	L. of Mukdrum.
Baron of Monnesle.	L. of Baluaird; <i>Murray</i> .
Innermytie, <i>Percarne</i> .	L. of Casche.
Balmamo, <i>Aflek</i> .	L. of Rofsie.
L. of Duncrub, <i>Rolloc</i> .	L. of Halhill, <i>Melnuill</i> .
L. of Keltie.	John Arnot of Woodmill.
L. of Tullibarden.	L. of Perbroth, <i>Seyton</i> .
L. of Abircarnie.	L. of Culermie, <i>Barclay</i> .
Strowane.	John Aiton of Drummure.
Patrik Murray of Auchter-	L. of Creich, <i>Betone</i> .
tyre.	L. of Fairnaie.
George Drummond of Ballot	Sir Alexander Lindsay of the
L. of Interpeffré.	Mont, <i>Lyon King of Armes</i> .
John Drummond Coquholzé.	Sir Robert Meluill of Murdo-
Baron of Bordland, <i>Drum-</i>	carnie.
<i>mond</i> .	Francis Tullos of Hilcarnie.
	L. of

The Barons, Lairds and Gentlemen.

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| <p> L. of Monquhany, <i>Balfoure.</i>
 L. of Naughtane, <i>Creighton.</i>
 L. of Kenneir.
 L. of Forret.
 John Leilie of Parkhill.
 L. of Carfelogie, <i>Claypen.</i>
 L. of Wilmerstoun.
 L. of Derfy, <i>Learmont.</i>
 Kembake.
 Brachmont,
 Nydie.
 L. of Sandfurde, <i>Haye.</i>
 L. of Sandfurde, <i>Narne.</i>
 David Balfoure of Kirkstoun.
 Cullochie.
 L. of Erlishall, <i>Bruce.</i>
 L. of Retes, <i>Forbesse.</i>
 Alexander Inglis of Strath-
 rum.
 L. of Inglis Tarbet.
 Craigshall.
 Patrik Kinninmont of
 Callinche.
 Blebó.
 Lathóccar.
 Balfoure of Lambilathame.
 Kinkell.
 L. of Petmylie.
 L. of Ardrrie, <i>Lummisdayne.</i>
 L. of Balcomye, <i>Learmont.</i>
 L. of Barnys.
 L. of Sægy.
 L. of Camnó.
 Randerstoun.
 L. Saint Monanes, <i>Sædelands.</i>
 L. of Anstruther.
 L. of Carruber.
 L. of Ardrós. </p> | <p> Sanfur, <i>Dudingstoun.</i>
 Gordonishall.
 L. of Balkaskie, <i>Strang.</i>
 L. of Largo, <i>Wode.</i>
 Kincraig.
 Giblestoun.
 Innerduat.
 L. of Lundie, <i>Lundie.</i>
 L. of Durie, <i>Durie.</i>
 L. of Bafoure, <i>Beton.</i>
 L. of Balgonie.
 L. of Lorrie, <i>Wardlaw.</i>
 Further, <i>Petcarne.</i>
 Kirkfurth.
 Peter Balfoure of Bandone.
 L. of Cletty, <i>Ramsay.</i>
 Gondlane.
 L. of Ramornie.
 Lathriske.
 Orky.
 William Skringecour of the
 myres.
 Arnot.
 Stratherney.
 Auchmowtie.
 L. of Easter Wemes, <i>Colwill.</i>
 L. of Wester Wemes, <i>Weymes.</i>
 L. of Abats Hall, <i>Scor.</i>
 L. of Raith, <i>Melwill.</i>
 L. of Balwerie, <i>Scor.</i>
 L. of Bamowtow, <i>Boswell.</i>
 L. of Seyfeild.
 Orroke.
 John Beton of Capildrá.
 Balram.
 Walter Lesly of Otterstoun.
 Aytoun.
 Mariymé. </p> |
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The Barons, Lairds, and Gentlemen.

L. of Pettincreif.
 L. of Petfirrane.
 L. of Rosslythe, *Stewart*.
 L. of Dowhill.
 L. of Cleishe, *Colehill*.

Kinrossie.

L. of Lochleuen, *Dowglassie*.
 L. of Burlie, *Balfoure*.

Clackmannan.

L. of Clackmannan, *Bruce*.
 L. of Tulliallane, *Blacater*.
 L. of Sawchy.
 Bruce of Kennet.
 L. of Maner.

Striviling.

L. of Garden.
 L. of Arthe, *Bruce*.
 L. of Carnoke, *Drummond*.
 L. of Carnoke, *Bruce*.
 L. of Plean.

Goodman of Kersie.
 Goodman of Throske.
 Archibald Bruce of Powfowles.

David Bruce of Kinnaird.
 Thomas Bruce of Barbarfchels.

M. David Rollok of Powes.

L. of Skemure.
 L. of Dennevy.
 L. of Donipace, *Lewingston*.
 L. of Haning.
 L. of Pentasken.
 L. of Castelarie.
 L. of Kerff, *Monteith*.

L. of Polmaill.
 L. of Towch, *Seyton*.
 L. of Leckie.
 L. of Gargunnoke, *Seyton*.
 L. of Randifurde.
 John Buchannan of Arnpriour.

John Shaw of Broiche.

Linlithgow.

Sheriffe of Lialithgow, *Hamilton*.

L. of Dundas, *Dundas*.
 L. of Cragichall, *Stewart*.
 L. of Barnebowgal, *Mowbray*.
 James Dundas of Newliston.
 Alexander Drummond of Medope.

Robert Hammilton of Inchmachane.

Mungo Hammilton of Pardouen.

John Hammilton of the Grainge.

L. of Ballinhard, *Cornwell*.

L. of Ricarton, *Hepburne*.

Durhame of Duntervie.

Bathcart, *Hammilton*.

Edinburgh principall.

L. of Cawder, *Sandelands*.

L. of Halton, *Lawder*.

L. of Pumphraiston, *Dowglass*.

Hirdmanschelis.

L. Barbachlaw, *Cochran*.

Lennox.

L. of Stanypéth.

L. of Dalmohoy.

L. of

The Barons, Lairds, and Gentlemen.

L. of Ricarton, <i>Drummond.</i>	L. of Hirmedstoun
L. of Currihill, <i>Wardlaw.</i>	L. of Blansie.
L. of Colingtoun, <i>Fowls.</i>	L. of Samelstoun, <i>Hamilton.</i>
L. of Reidhall, <i>Otterburne.</i>	L. of Newtoun.
L. of Cowmistoun, <i>Fairlie.</i>	L. Newhall, <i>Cockburne.</i>
L. of Costorpin, <i>Foster.</i>	L. of Clerkintoun, <i>Cockburne.</i>
L. of Brade, <i>Fairlie.</i>	L. of Colstoun,
L. of Marchiltoun, <i>Neper.</i>	L. of Talló, <i>Hay.</i>
L. of Innerleith, <i>Towris.</i>	L. of Beneltoan.
L. of Laureiltoun of that ilk.	L. of Stanypéth.
L. of Pilrig, <i>Monipenie.</i>	L. of Whittinghame, <i>Dow-</i>
L. of Restalrig, <i>Logane.</i>	glasse.
L. of Cragmiller, <i>Preston.</i>	L. of Cosfurde, <i>Acheson.</i>
L. of Edmiston of that ilk.	L. of Wauchton, <i>Hepburne.</i>
L. of Nuderie, <i>Wachop.</i>	Hepburne of Gylmerton.
Hill of that ilk.	Hepburne of Smeton.
L. Brunstoun, <i>Creighton.</i>	Hepburne of Kirklandhill.
Edmeston of Wowmet.	L. of Sydserr.
Hay of Mounktoun.	L. of Congilton.
L. Shiref-hall, <i>Gyffert.</i>	L. of Knowes.
L. of Langton.	L. of Scowgall.
Bellendyne of Lefwade.	Sincler of Whytekirk.
L. of Dalhousie, <i>Ramsay.</i>	L. of Bas, <i>Lawder.</i>
L. Kokpen, <i>Ramsay.</i>	L. of Spor, <i>Dowglasse.</i>
Whytehill, <i>Preston.</i>	L. of Innerwike, <i>Hamilton.</i>
Poultoun.	L. of Broxmouthe, <i>Home.</i>
L. of Rosling, <i>Sincler.</i>	Alexander Home of North-
L. of Pennicuke of that ilk.	berwike.
L. Newhall, <i>Creighton.</i>	Robert Home of the Hewch.
L. Southhouse.	L. of Waddalie.
Elphingston of Schank.	Hartrem Wood.
<i>Constabularie of Haddington.</i>	<i>Berwike and Lawderdail.</i>
L. Fawfyde of that ilk.	L. of Wederburne, <i>Home.</i>
L. Elphingston, <i>Johnstone.</i>	L. of Blacatur, <i>Home.</i>
L. Pretoun, <i>Hamilton.</i>	L. of Aytoun, <i>Home.</i>
L. of Langnederie, <i>Dowglasse.</i>	L. of Coldenknowes, <i>Home.</i>
L. of Ormestoun, <i>Cockburne.</i>	L. of Polwart, <i>Home.</i>

The Barons, Lairds and Gentlemen.

Home of Manderstoun.	<i>glasse.</i>
L. of Huton hall, <i>Home.</i>	Tympenden.
L. of Langton.	Hundeley.
L. of Cockburne.	Hunthill.
L. of Billie, <i>Renton.</i>	Edzarstoun.
L. of Blanerne, <i>Lunmif-dayne.</i>	Bedreull, <i>Turne-bull.</i>
L. of Cumleche, <i>Afleck.</i>	Mynto.
L. of Edington.	Wawchop.
Slychthous.	William Turnebull of Barn-
Butterdayne.	hills.
Hoprig.	George Turnebull of Hal-
Easter Nisbet.	reull.
Welt Nisbet.	Hector Lorane of Harwood.
Wedderlie.	Grinyllaw of little Newton.
Thorniedykes.	Mader of Langton.
L. of Spottiswood.	Mungo Bennet of Cheftis.
Cranston of Thirltane-	Ouertoun, <i>Fraser.</i>
maines.	Riddale of that ilk.
Corsbie.	L. Makkaystoun, <i>Makdowal.</i>
Bemerfyde.	Andrew Ker of Fadownsyde.
Mertoun.	L. of Backcleuch, <i>Scot.</i>
L. Swyntoun.	Raph Haliburton of Mour-
L. Redpeth.	houllaw.
Greenlaw.	Thomas Ker of Cauers.
Lochurmacus.	Howpalloth, <i>Scot.</i>
L. Gammilscheilis, <i>Home.</i>	Baron Gledstanes.
Wyliclewcht.	Langlands.
	William Ellor of Torfly hill.
<i>Roxburgh.</i>	Scot of Sintoun.
L. of Cesfurde, <i>Ker.</i>	Scot of Eydschaw.
L. of Lilteldane, <i>Ker.</i>	Walter Vaich of Northsin-
L. of Greynheid, <i>Ker.</i>	toun.
L. of Corbet, <i>Ker.</i>	Scot of Glæke.
Gradon, <i>Ker.</i>	L. of Chesholme of that ilk.
Ker of Gaitshaw.	L. of Cranstoun.
Mow.	Kirkton of Stewartfield.
Haddane.	L. of Linton, <i>Ker.</i>
Shiriffe of Teuiotdail, <i>Dow-</i>	Ker of Ancrum.

The Barons, Lairds, and Gentlemen.

Carnecors of Colmsisie.

Selkirk.

Murray of Fawlahill, *Sheriffe.*

Scot of Tuschelaw.

Scot of Thirlstane.

Scot of Aikwood.

Turnebull of Phillophauch.

Ker of the Shaw or Dalceiff.

Hoppringle of Galloscheilis.

Hoppringle of Whytebank.

Hoppringle of Torwodley.

Hoppingill of Blindley.

Hoppingill of Bukholme.

Hoppingill of Newhall.

Peibles.

The Knight of Traquair,

Stewart.

of Pyrn, *Cranston.*

L. of Horsburgh.

L. of Greistoun.

L. of Cardrono.

L. of Henderstoun.

L. of Smeythfield, *Haye.*

Winkistoun, Twedie.

L. of Blackbarrony, *Murray.*

Bernys.

Cauerhill.

Fowllache, *Stewart.*

L. of Drummelzear, *Twedie.*

Dawik.

Pobinde.

Frude.

Halkhaw.

Glengirk.

Geddes of Richeane.

Inglis of Langlandhill.

L. of Straling.

Hartire.

Romannos.

Prettishoill.

Meluingtland.

Ornestoun.

Bonytoun.

Posso, *Nasmyth.*

Iohn Hamilton of Coltcote.

Lanerk.

Captaine of Crawford Castle,

Carmichell.

L. of Carmichael.

L. of Lamington, *Baillie.*

L. of Bakebie.

L. of Symontoun.

L. of Cultermaines.

Flemming of Carwood.

Dowglassie of Todholes.

Welt-hall, *Grabame.*

Baillie of the hilles.

Menzeis of Culterrawes.

L. of Westraw, *Iohnestone.*

L. of Anneitoun.

L. of Cobingroun, *Lyndesay.*

Crimpercamp.

Hamilton of Crawford-

Iohne.

L. of Ley.

L. of Cleghorne, *Barclay.*

L. of Corhouse, *Bannatyne.*

Ierverfwood, *Levingstoun.*

Bonytoun, *Cunninghame.*

Blackwood.

Staniebyres.

Auchtyfardill.

Weir of Kirktowne.

The Barons, Lairds and Gentlemen.

L. Cambusnethan, <i>Someruel.</i>	Barseube.
L. of Carphin, <i>Baillie.</i>	L. Boghall, <i>Stewart.</i>
Cleland.	Bishoptoun.
Murdeistoun.	Cardonald, <i>Stewart.</i>
Ierueistoun.	Foulwood.
Ernoke.	Thirdpart.
Lawchope.	Wheisturne.
Steuingtoun.	Scottistoun.
Hammilton of Roploch.	Ardgowane.
Hammilton of Haggess.	Balgarrane.
Hammilton of Lethame.	Ramfurley.
Hammilton of Orbestoun.	Porterfield of that ilke.
Hammilton of Nelisland.	Raallitoun.
Hammilton of Stanchouse.	
L. of Siluertonhil, <i>Hammilton.</i>	<i>Dumbretoun.</i>
L. of Dunrod.	L. of Lusse.
L. of Calderwood, <i>Maxwell.</i>	L. of Cowgrane.
L. of Castelmyle.	L. of Ardardane.
L. of Mynto, <i>Steward.</i>	L. of Arneapill.
L. of Gilbertfield.	L. of Kilmahow.
	Bullull.
	Manis.
	Balney.
	Noblestoun.
	Camstródane.
	Darleith.
	Hammilton of Cochnó.
	Craigernalt.
	Gloret.
	Striueling of Letter.
	Lucas Striueling of Baldor-
	rane.
	Edmistoun of Balewin.
	L. of Bardowie.
	L. of Kincaid.
	L. of Woodhead.
	L. of Blairhógill.
	L. of Ballykinrane.
	L. of

Renfrew.

Cathcart.
 Over-Pollok.
 Neather-Pollok, *Maxwell.*
 L. of Stanelie.
 L. of Johnstoun, *Wallace.*
 L. of Ellerslie, *Wallace.*
 L. Houstoun.
 Newerk.
 L. Caldwell.
 Shaw of Grenoke.
 Crawford of Cartisburne.
 Cunninghame of Waterston.
 L. Craganis.
 Walkinschaw.
 Barrochane.
 L. Biltries, *Semplo.*

The Barons, Lairds and Gentlemen.

L. of Auchinloche.	L. of Kilburnie.
L. of Kilsythe, <i>Levingston.</i>	L. of Crawfordland.
L. of Baddinheth, <i>Boyd.</i>	L. of Ladyland, <i>Barclay.</i>
Bord.	Auchnamys.
Drumry, <i>Hammilton.</i>	L. of Kerriland.
L. of Kilcrewh.	L. of Kelsoland.
Gartskeddane.	Trierne.
Gartchoir.	L. of Glengarnoke.
L. of Mackferland.	L. of Cunninghameheid.
L. of Buquhannane.	L. of Auchinharuie.
L. of Drummakeill.	L. of Aiket.
	Cunninghame.
<i>Tarbert.</i>	L. of Clonbaith.
L. of Auchinbrek.	Montgomerie.
L. of Archinlais, <i>Campbell.</i>	L. of Longshaw.
L. of Lawmont.	L. of Hesel.
L. of Macklawchlane.	Giffin.
Macknachtan.	Stane.
Skippinche.	Braidstane, <i>Montgomerie.</i>
Ottir.	L. of Blair.
Duntrune.	L. of Portincorsie.
Straquhir.	L. of Huncartoun.
Mackowle of Lorne.	L. of Fairlie.
John Stewart of Appin.	L. of Dreghorne.
Mackondoquhy of Inneraw.	L. of Perstoun, <i>Barclay.</i>
Mackoneil of Dunniveg and	L. of Rowallane, <i>Mure.</i>
Glennes.	L. of Montgrenane.
Macklane of Dowart.	L. of Robertland, <i>Cunning-</i>
Macklane of Cowle.	<i>hame.</i>
Macklane of Lochbwy.	Cunninghame of Towrlands.
Macklane of Arndnamurchy.	Cunninghame of the hill.
	Sheriffe of Air.
<i>Butt.</i>	Cefnockle.
The Sheriffe of Bute, <i>Stewart.</i>	Skeldoun.
The L. of Camys.	Campbell of Glenoske.
	Campbell of Kinzeclawcht.
<i>Aere and Bailiesses of Kyle,</i>	Gastoun, <i>Stewart.</i>
<i>Kerrik and Cunninghame.</i>	Halrig.

The Barons, Lairds and Gentlemen.

Hammilton of Sanquhair,	Boyde of the Throchrig.
Sornebeg.	L. of Dundaffe.
L. of Bar.	L. of Kilkerane.
L. of Craggie-wallace.	L. of Kilhenzie.
Carnell. <i>Wallace.</i>	Kennedie of Tornagannoch.
Sewalton. <i>Wallace.</i>	Schaw of Halie.
Dundonald.	Schaw of Germet.
Adamtoun.	
Gairgirth. <i>Chalmers.</i>	<i>Wigton.</i>
Lefnorieis. <i>Crawfurde.</i>	L. of Garlies, <i>Stewart.</i>
Kerit. <i>Crawfurde.</i>	L. of Mochrum, <i>Dumbar.</i>
Doungane.	L. of Garthland, <i>Makdowgall.</i>
William Crawfurde of Clo-	Agnew Shirefe of Wigton.
lynane.	L. of Kynhylt.
Dowglasse of Penieland.	L. of Ardwell, <i>Makculloch.</i>
Cunninghame of Lagland.	Killassyre.
L. of Caprington. <i>Cunning-</i>	Laerg.
<i>hame.</i>	L. of Marton, <i>Maggée.</i>
Cunninghame of Poquharne.	L. of Marton, <i>Makculloch.</i>
Shaw of Glenmure.	L. of Barnbarrawch, <i>Vaus.</i>
L. of Eutirkin. <i>Dunbar.</i>	L. of Craichlaw, <i>Mure.</i>
L. of Scankiltoun. <i>Campbell.</i>	Kennedie of Barquhome.
L. of Barkymmern. <i>Stewart.</i>	Kennedie of Vchiltre.
L. of Auchinlek. <i>Boswell.</i>	Campbell of Arie.
L. of Bargany. <i>Kennedie.</i>	
L. of Blairquhane. <i>Kennedie.</i>	<i>Dumfries, with the Stewartries</i>
Kennedie of Giruanmaynis.	<i>of Kirkenbright, and</i>
Kennedie of Skeldon.	<i>Annandail.</i>
L. of Carmichaell.	
Goodman of Ardmillane.	L. of Lochin-war, <i>Gordon.</i>
Goodman of Dromnellane.	L. of Troquhayne, <i>Gordon.</i>
Kennedie of the Coist.	L. of Barskeoche, <i>Gordon.</i>
Balmaclennochane.	L. of Airdis, <i>Gordon.</i>
L. of Kelwood. <i>Currie.</i>	<i>Sheirmas, Gordon.</i>
L. of Carlowne. <i>Cathcart.</i>	Gordon of the Cule.
Kennedie of Knotidaw.	L. of Broghton, <i>Murray.</i>
Kennidie of Bramestoun.	L. of Dalbatie.
Boyde of Penkill.	L. of Portoun, <i>Glendinning.</i>

L. of

The Barons, Lairds, and Gentlemen.

L. of Bumby, <i>Mackellane.</i>	Maxwell of Porterrake.
Mackellane of Marston.	Maxwell of Tynwald.
L. of Cardenes.	Maxwell of Conhaith.
Lidderdail of S. Mary Ile.	Maxwell of Carnfallauch.
Lindesay of Barcloy.	Maxwell of the Ile.
Heries of Madinhoip.	Browne of the Lawne.
L. of Mabie, <i>Heries.</i>	Cunninghame of Kirkshaw.
Macknaucht of Kilquhanatie.	L. of Craigdarroch.
Glendunying of Drūrasche.	L. of Bardannoch.
Maxwell of the Hill.	Kirko of Glenesslane.
Sinclair of Auchinfranke.	Ballaggane.
Maxwell of the Logane.	L. of Iohnestoun.
Maxwell of Dromcoltrane.	L. of Wamfrá, <i>Iohnestone.</i>
Stewart of Fintillauche.	L. of Eschescheiles.
Levingston of little Ardis.	L. of Corheid, <i>Iohnestone.</i>
L. of Drumlanrig, <i>Dowglaſſe.</i>	L. of Corry.
Dowglaſſe of Galhógill.	L. of Newbie, <i>Iohnestone.</i>
Creichton of Carco.	L. of Graitnay, <i>Iohnestone.</i>
Creichton of Liberie.	Iohneston of Craighop-burne.
Mackmath of that ilk.	Iohneston of Newton.
Dowglaſſe of Daluene.	Iohneston of Kirkton.
Menzies of Castelhill.	L. of Apilgirth, <i>Iarden.</i>
Menzies of Auchinfell.	L. of Holmends.
L. of Auchingalsill, <i>Maitland.</i>	L. of Cock-poole, <i>Murray.</i>
L. of Closburne, <i>Kirk Patrick.</i>	L. of Moryquhar.
Kirkmichaell.	L. of Wormondby.
Goodman of Frier, <i>Kerſſe.</i>	L. of Knok.
L. of Lag, <i>Greir.</i>	Goodman of Granton.
L. of Amysfield, <i>Charterhouse.</i>	Boidisbyke.
Maxwell of Gowhill.	

*The names of the principall Clannes, and surnames
on the Borders not landed, and chiefe men of name a-
mongst them at this present.*

EAST MARCH: <i>Brumfielder.</i> Iohn Brumfield, Tutor of	Greynelawdeyne. Adame Brumfield of hard ailers.
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Clannes and Surnames on the borders.

Brumfield of Pittlesheuche.
Alexander Brumfield of East-
field.

Alexander Brumfield of Ha-
ilton maines.

James Brumfield of Whyte-
house.

The Laird of Toddorike.

Alexander Brumfield of Gor-
don maines.

Trotter.

The Laird of Pentennen.

William Trotter of Foul-
schawe.

Cuthbert Trotter in Fogo.

Tome Trotter of the hill.

Diksons.

The Goodman of Buchtrig.

The Goodman of Bolcheffer.

Dikson of Haffington.

Dikson in new bigging.

Ridpeths.

Thomas Ridpeth of Crum-
rig.

Alexander Ridpeth of An-
gellraw.

Haitlies.

The Goodman of Lambden.

John Haitlie of Brumehill.

George Haitlie in Hordlaw.

Laurence Haitlie in Halibur-
ton.

Gradenis.

Iasper Graden in Ernislaw.

Younes.

James Young of the Criffe.

Will Young of Onerburne.

David Young of Oxensyde.

Williã Scot of Feltershawes.

Dauifons.

Roben Dauifon of Symelton.

Iok Dauifon of Quhitton.

James Dauifon of Byrnirig.

George Dauifon of Throgdã.

Pringils.

James Hoppringill of Tow-
ner.

Wat Hoppringill of Clifton.

Iohn Hoppringil of the Bets.

Dauid Hoppringill of Mor-
bottle.

Tates.

Will Tate in Stankfurde.

Dauid Tate in Cheritries.

Dauid Tate in Bair-ers.

Will Tate in Zettane.

Middlemaists.

Robin Middlemaist in Milrig.

Burnes.

Dauid Burne of Ellisheuch,

Raph Burne of the Coit.

Daglesehis.

Iok Dagleisch of Bank.

Robert Dagleisch in wideope.

Gilchristis.

Hugh Gilchrist called of
Cowbene.

Will Gilchristin Cauertoun.

MIDDLE MARCHES.

Hall.

Iohn Hall of Newbigging.

George Hall, called Pats Ge-
ordie there.

Andrew Hall of the Sykes.

Thom Hall in Fowlscheils.

Pyle.

Clannes and surnames on the borders.

Pyle

George Pyle in Milkheuch.

John Pyle in Swynside.

Robeson.

Raph Robeson in Prêderlech.

Rinzean Robeson iu Howitō.

Anislie.

William Anislie of Fawlaw.

Lancie Anislie in Cxnm.

Oliuer.

David Oliuer in Hynhâcheid

Will Oliuer in Lustruther,

George Oliuer in Clareley.

Laidlow.

Ryne Laidlow in the Bank.

John Laidlow in Sonny side.

LIDDISDAIL:

The Laird of Mangerton.

The Lairds Iok.

Chrystie of the Syde.

Quhitlauch.

The Laird of Quhitlauch.

Ionie of Quhitlauch.

Sym of the Maynes.

Merietoun quarter.

Archie of West burn flat.

Wanton Sym in quhitley side.

Will of Powderlanpat.

Ellor.

Redhench.

Robert Ellor, and Martyne

Ellor.

Thoirlishop.

Rob of Thoirlishop, Arthure

fîre the Brays.

Gorrumbery.

Archie Keene, Will of Mor-

spatrikshors.

Parke.

Ionie of the Parke, Gray Will.

Burnheid.

Gawins Iok, Adé Cowdais.

Welshaw.

Will Colichis Hob, Hob of

Bowholmes.

Niksons.

John Nikson of Laieft burne.

Georgies Harie Nikson.

Cleme Nikson, called The

Crune.

Crofers.

Hob Crofer, called Hob of

Ricarton.

Martine Crofer.

Cokkis Iohn Crofer.

Noble Clemeis Crofer.

Hendersons.

Rinzian Henderson in Ar-

miltonburne.

Ienkyne Henderson in Kart-

ley,

Debaitable Land.

Sandeis Barnes Armeistrangs.

Will of Kinmonth.

Krystie Armeistrang.

John Skynbanke.

Lairdis Rinziams gang.

Lairdis Rinziane.

Lairdis Robbie.

Rinzian of Wanchop.

Grahames.

Priors, Iohn and his Bairnes.

Hector of the Harlaw.

The grieses & cuts of Harlaw.

Clannes and Surnames on the borders.

EWISDAIL.

Armestrange of the Gyngils.

Ekké of the Gyngils.
Andrew of the Gyngils.
Thonie of Glendonning.

Scots.

Thome the Flower.
Anfe of the Busse.

Ellots.

John the Portars sonnie.
Will of Devisslies.
Will the Lord.

ESKDAIL.

Battisons of Cowghorlae.

David Batie.
Hugh Batie.
Mungoes Arthurie.
Adame of the Burne.

Batisons of the Scheill.

Nichol of the Scheill.
Andrew of Zetbyre.
John the Braid.
Wat of the Corse.

Johnes.

John Armstrang of Hoilhons.
John Armstrang of Thorne-
quhar.
Wil Armestrang of Ternsnihill.

Littills.

John Littill of Cassoke.
Thome Littill of Finglen.
Ingrahames Archy Littill.

ANANDAIL.

Irvingis.

Edward of Bonschaw.
Lang Richies Edward.
John the young Duke.
Chryttie the Cothquhat.
Willie of Graitnayhill.

Bellis.

Will Bell of Alby.
John Bell of the Tourne.
Mathie Bell called the King.
Andro Bell called Lokkis.
Andrew.

Will Bell Reidclोक.

Carlilles.

Adame Carlile of Bridekirk.
Alexander Carlile of Eglefor-
hame.

Grahames.

George Grahame of Reupa-
trik.
Arthour Grahame of Bla-
woldwood.
Richie Grahame called The
Plump.

Thomsons.

Young Archie Thomson;
Sym Thomson an Polloden.

Romes.

Roger Rome in Tordoweth.
Mekle Sandie Rome there.

Gassie.

David Gasse in Barch.
John Gasse, Michaels sonne
in Rig.

THE SHRIEFDOMES AND

Shrieves of Scotland.

Orkney, The Shrieve thereof heritable, Earle of Caythnes.

Innerness, The Earle of Huntlie.

Cromartie, Vrqhart of Cromartie.

Narne, John Campbell of Lorne.

Elgene and Farzeff, Dumbar of Cumnok.

Abirdene, The Earle of Huntlie.

Kincardin, The Earle of Marshall.

Forfar, The Lord Gray.

Perth alias *Saint Johnstone*, The Earle of Gowry.

Fyfe, The Earle of Rothoffe.

Kynross, The Earle of Morton, of Lochleuin and Dalkeyth,

Clackmannan, The knight of the Karst.

Sterling, The prouost of the towne for the time.

Dumbarten, Earle of Lennox

Sterling-shire, extra Burgum, The Earle of Mar.

Tarbart, The Earle of Mar.

Laynrik, The Earle of Arran, Lord Hammiton.

Renfrew, The Lord Sampill.

Aere, Campbell, Knight of Lowdon.

Wigton, Patrik Agnew, of that ilk.

Drumfries, Lord Sanquhar.

Pebles, Lord Zester.

Selkirk, Murray, of Fallahill.

Roxburgh, Dowglaſſe of Cauers, called Sherife of Tiuidail.

Barwik, Lord Home.

Edinburgh, The prouost of the Towne for the time.

Lothien, The Earle Bothwell.

The Constabularie of Hadington, The Earle Bothwell.

Lithgow, Hammiton of Kenneill.

THE STEWARTRIES OF

SCOTLAND.

Stratberne.

Monteth.

Kircudbright.

Annandail.

} The Lord Drammond.

} The Lord Maxwell.

THE BAILLIERIES OF SCOTLAND.

Kyle, The Knight of Cragy wallace.
Carik, The Earle of Calsils.
Cunninghame, The Earle of Eglinton.

THE ORDER OF THE CALLING of the Table of the Session.

Monday.

Redemptions of lands.
Reductions of all kinds.
Transferrings.
Losse of Superiorities.
For making, sealing, and sub-
scribing of Reuerfions.

Tuesday.

Recent spoiles without the
time of vacants.
Acts of Aijurnall.

Wednesday.

The common Table of the
four quarters of the Realme,
by order, every one after ano-
ther, as is diuided in the acts
of the Institution, in the print
books of Parliament.

Thursday.

The same Table.

Friday.

The Kings actions, stran-
gers, the poore.

Saturday.

The Lords of Session, and
members thereof, The Pre-
lates, payers of contribution,
and the commou Table fore-
said. And vpon the Wednes-
day and Thursday, to cal com-
mon priuiledged matters, such
as Hornings, Free-persons, E-
uidents, Fortalices, Warnings,
Letters conforme to role-
ments, Decreits, Arbitrales,
Taks, Pensions, Ordinarie
letters, Gifts, Registring of
contracts, Actions to become
civill or prophane, Double
poindings, Billes, Supplicati-
ons, And their last actions to
be called of new by ordinance
of the Lords of Session, for
expedition of causes.

The

The Shires of Scotland.

The Shires of the first quarter as followeth: that is to say, Forfar, Kineardin, Banff, Elgin, Forbes, Narne, Innernes, and Cromartie.

The Shires of the second quarter, Edinburgh, Lynlythgow, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Peblis, Berwick, and Haddington.

The third quarter, Striuling and Renfrew, Lanerk Wigton, Dumfrets, Kildubright, and Annandaill.

The fourth quarter, Perth, Clackmannan, Argyle, and Bute.

The Senators begin their sitting and rising as followes.

They begin to sit downe in Edinburgh, on the morne after Trinitie Sunday, while the first day of August, and after to be vacant while the first day of November next ensuing; and then to begin and sit, while the xix. day of March next, & then to be vacant, while the morning after Trinitie Sunday, as afore said.

THE NAMES OF THE FREE BURROWES, *subject to pay extent and subsidie within Scotland.*

SOVTH.	NORTH.
Edinburgh.	Abirdene.
Sterling.	Dundie.
Lithgow.	Saint Johnston,
Rothsaye.	<i>alias</i> Perth.
Dumbarten.	Banffe.
Renfrew.	Dumfermeling.
Ruglen.	Carraill.
Aere.	Forfar.
Irwing.	Brechin.
Glasgow.	Mont-rosse.
Kircudbright.	Elgene.
Wigtoun.	Innernes.
Whithorne.	Arbrothe.
Laynerik.	Saint Andrewes.
Jedburgh.	Cowpar.
Sel-kirk.	Cullane.
Peblis.	Fores.
	H
	Narne.

The Kings Palaces and Castels.

Haddington.
North-Barwick.
Dumbar.
Drumfreis.

Name.
Thaine.
Dyfert.
Kirkady.

Palaces appertaining to the King.

THe Palace of *Halvud-houfe*, beside Edinburgh in Lothien.

2 The Palace of Dalkeyth, reserved for the use of the Prince, with the Orchard, Gardens, Banks, and wood adjacent thereunto, within foure miles of Edinburgh.

3 The Palace of Lithgow, within the towne of Lithgow, in Lithgow-shire

4 The Palace of Falkland, and the towne of Falkland adjacent thereunto, with the Parke : In Fyfe.

Castels appertaining to the King.

The Castell of Roxburgh, now demoleist by the Lawe, and by the commaundement of the King, and three Estates : In Teuiordail. The monuments yet stand to this houre, but desert.

Desert. The Castell and fortalice of Dumbar, a house of great strength : till within these late yeeres, it was demoleist by *James Earle of Murray*, Regēt of Scotland. In Lothien. Desert.

1 The Castell of Edinburgh, inhabited by *John Earle of Mar*.

2 The Castell and strength of Blacknes in Lothien, inhabited by *Sir James Sandelands*.

3 The Castell and strength of Sterling, inhabited by *John Earle of Mar*, and his Deputies.

4 The Castell of Dumbarton, inhabited by *John Lord Hamilton*.

5 The Castell of Lochmaben in Annandaill, occupied by the Lord *Maxwell*.

6 The Castell of Kirkwall, in Orkney, appertaining to the King, inhabited by the Earle of Orkney.



A true description and diuision of
the whole countrey of Scotland: of the situation,
distance and commodities in euery
part thereof.



Scotland is diuided from England, first, by the
high hilles of Cheuiot, and where the hilles doe
end, by a wall called, The Marchdike, made in
our time; and then by the waters, Esk and Se-
loua. By North, those borders from the Scots
sea to the Ireland sea. The Countries lie in or-
der as followeth: The Mærs (wherein stands the Towne of
Barwicke, at this present possessed by England) lies vpon the
North side of Tweed, which is compassed by the Firth of Forth
on the East, by England on the South: Westward on both the
sides of Tweed lies Teuiordail, taking the name from the wa-
ter of Tior, diuided from England by the hilles of Cheuiot.
Next vnto Teuiordail, lie Countries that are not great: Liddis-
dail, Ewisdail, and Eisdail, taking their names from three waters,
Liddall, Ewis, and Esk. The last is Arinardail, which also hath
the name from the water of Annan, diuiding the Countrey al-
most in two, and runnes after Soloua, into the Ireland sea. Now
let vs returne to Forth. The Countrey of Lothian is compas-
sed by it at the East. Coeburnspeth, and Lathermure, diuides
it from the Mærs, and then turning somewhat Westward, it
ioynes with Tweddail, and Lawderdail: Tweddail taking the
name from the Riuer of Tweed, which runnes through the
same, and Lawderdail from the Towne of Lawder, or rather
from the water of Lider, running through the Countrey. Lid-
dail, Nithisdail, and Clyddisdail, march with Tweddail at
the South and West parts thereof: Nithisdail taking the name
from the water of Nith, running through it into the Ireland
Sea. Lothian, so named from Loth, King of Pights, is bor-
dered

*The borders
in order.*

*The causes of
their denomi-
nations.*

The description of Scotland.

dered on the South-east by Forth, or the Scottish sea: on the Northwest by Clyddisdail. This Countrie in ciuillie, and aboundance of all other things necessarie for the vse of man excelles very farre, all the rest of the countries of Scotland.

*The Townes of
Lothian.*

There runne five waters through it. Tyne and Esk, (which both runne in one at the foote of the wood of Dalkeith, before they enter into the sea) Leith and Almon. Of those waters, some spring out of Lamermure, and some out of Pentland hills, and runne into Forth. The Townes of Lothian, are Dunbar, Hading, commonly called Haddington, Dalkeith, Edinburgh, Leigh. Linlithgow lieth more westwardly: Clyddisdail lies on both the sides of Clyde, which for the length thereof, is diuided in three shires.

*The chiefe
townes of Clyd-
disdail.*

In the Ouerward, there is an hill, not to call hich, out of the which, spring riuers running into three sundry seas: Twede into the Scottish sea, Annand into the Ireland sea, and Clyde into the great Ocean. The chiefe Townes of Cliddisdail are, Lanark, and Glasgou: North-west from Cliddisdail, lies Kyle: beyond Kyle lies Galloway, which is diuided from Clyddisdail by the water of Clouan. All Galloway almost declines to the South, the shire whereof incloseth all the rest of that side of Scotland: It is more plentifull in store, than Cornes.

*Galloway de-
scribed.*

The waters of Galloway, Vxe, Dee, Kenne, Cree and Lofse, runne into the Ireland sea: There is almost no great hilles in Galloway, but it is full of Craggie knolles: The waters gathering together in the vallies betwixt those knolles, make almost innumerable Loches, from whence, the first flood that comes before the Autumnall Equinoctiall, causeth such aboundance of waters to runne, that there come forth of the said Loches, incredible numbers of Eeles, and are taken by the Countreimen in wand Creeles; who salting them, obtaine no small gaine thereby. The farthest part of that side, is the head, called Nonantum, vnder the which, there is an haue at the mouth of the water of Lussie, named by *Ptolome*, *Rigonijs*. In the other side of Galloway ouer against this Haue, from Clyddis-forth, there enters another Haue, named commonly Lochryen; and by *Ptolome*, *Vidogora*: all that lieth

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eth betwixt these two Hauens, the Countrie people call the Rynns, that is, the point of Galloway: who also call it Nonan-tum, the Mule, that is, the Beck.

The whole Countrey is named Galloway: for Gallovid, in the ancient Scottish tongue, signifies a man of Gallia: vnder Lochrieu at the backe of Galloway, lies Carrik, declining easly *Carrik described.* till it come to Clyddisforth. The waters of Stenzear, and Greuan deuide Carrik: vpon the cruiks of those waters, there are many prettie villages. Carrik, betwixt the waters, where it riseth in knolles, is firrill of beasfiall, & reasonable good ground for Corne. The whole Countrey of Carrik, both by sea and land, hath aboundance, not only sufficient for themselves, but also largely to support their neighbours. The water of Dunes, deuides Carrik from Kyle. Dune springs out of a Loch of the same name, in the middest whereof, is an Yle, on the which is builded a litle Tower. Next vnto Carrik, lies Kyle, *Kyle described* marching vpon the South with Galloway, vpon the South-east with Clyddisdaill, vpon the West with Cunningham, separated from thence by the water of Irwing.

The water of Air runnes through the midst of Kyle: at the mouth of the water, stands the towne of Air, a notable market stead: The Countrey generally, is more abundant of valiant men, then of Corne and cattell, the ground being but poore and sandie, which sharpenes the mens industrie, and confirms the strength of the minde and body, by scarcenesse of liuing.

From Kyle Northward, lies Cunningham, renewing Clide, *Cunningham described.* and reducing it to the quantity of a reasonable riuer. The name of this countrey is Dens, signifying in that language, the Kings house: whereby it appeares that the Danes haue beene sometimes masters thereof. Next vnto Cunningham Eastward lies Renfrew, so named from a litle towne, wherein they vse to keepe Sesion of Iustice to the countrey. It is commonly named the Barronie, and is diuided in the midst by two waters, both called Carth. After the Barronie, followeth Clyddisdaill, *Renfrew described.* lying on either side of Clyde, which in respect of the quantitie thereof, and landes of Glasgow, is diuided in manie iurisdiccions. They that dwell vpon the landes of Glasgow, haue *Clyddisdaill.*

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their owne Iustice seat within the Towne of Glasgow. The most notable waters of Clyddisdail, are Erueenne and Douglasse running into Clyde, vpon the South side thereof, and vpon the North side there is another called Auenne, which cuts Lothian from Striueling shire. These two waters haue gotten their names of *Walter* at the beginning, instead of proper names, as also the water of Auone in Walles hath done, with a little difference for the propriety of the language sake.

Auenne deuides Sterling shire from Lothian at the South: The Firth or Forth at the East, which peece and peece becomes narrow, till it growe to the quantity of a reasonable River, neere vnto Striueling bridge. There is but one water worthy to make account of, that runnes through it, named Carron, neere vnto the which there are some ancient monuments vpon the East side of Carron. There are two little earthen knolles, builded as may appeare by men, commonly called *Duini pacis*; that is, The knolles of peace. Two miles downward vpon the same water, there is a round building without lyme, made of hard stone, in such sort, that one part of the vppermost stones is indented within the stone that lies directly vnder it: so that the whole worke, by this coniunction mutuall, and burthen of the stones, vpholds it selfe, growing narrow by little and little, from the ground to the head; where it is open like a Doue-coat. The common sort of people, following there owne fantasies, haue deuised sundry Authours of this worke, and that the same was appointed for sundry vses, euery man appropriating an vse according to his owne deuise: And I led by coniecture, was sometime indeed of opinion, that this was the Chappell of the God *Terminus*, which as we read, was appointed to be open aboue. The two knolles *Duini pacis*, lying so neere it, doe somewhat fortifie this my coniecture; as, that peace had bene concluded there, and this worke set vp in the memory thereof; and that the same should be the border of the Romane Empire:

I could not be drawne from this opinion, vntill I vnderstood, that there are sundry workes in a certaine Ile, like vnto this Chappell in all things, except that they are broader and wider. In which respect, I am compelled to suspend my iudge-

Two ancient
monuments.

The countrey
people doe call it
Arthours ouen.

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iudgement farther, than to thinke that these haue beene monuments of things done, and especially of victories gotten, and set vp in those places, as it had beene out of the world, the rather to be kept from the iniuries of enimies : But truly, whether they be monuments of victory, or (as some belecue) Sepulchers of Noble men, I trust they haue beene monuments to continue in eternall memory, but builded by rude and vnlearned men, like to this Chappell standing vpon Carron: There is a peece of ground at the right side of Carron, plaine almost round about, growing to a knoll : neere midway, betwixt the *Dunipacis* and this Chappell, into the which, at the turning of the corner, appeares at this day, the roomes of a pretty Towne : But by labouring of the ground where it stood, and taking away of the stones, for building of Gentlemens houses thereabouts, the foundations of the Wallles, and description of the roomes cannot be discerned.

Beda, the English Writer, disertly names this place *Gudi*, placing the same in the very corner of *SENERUS* Wall. Many notable Romanes haue made mention of this Wall : Heere of as yet remaine sundry apparances, as stones gotten, bearing inscriptions, containing testimonies of safegard receiued of *Tribunes* and *Centurions*, or else of their Sepulchers. And seeing that from the Wall of *Adrian*, to this Wall of *SENERUS* (as the grounds of both doe witnesse) it is little lesse then an hundred miles, the ignorance of them that haue written the English matters, was either great, not vnderstanding the Latine Writers who intreated of them, or else their oversight that so confusedly handled that, which was so cleerely written. Howsoever the matter be; if they be not worthy to be reprooued for this their deed, at least, I thinke them worthy to be slightly admonished thereof, specially, for that of the Records foresaids, and of the History of *Beda*, the English Writer; it is certaine, that there was sometime the Bordour betweene the Bryttaines and the Scottes.

They that tell that Camelot stood heere, all edge also, that this Chappell before mentioned, was the Temple of *Cladius Caesar*, and both the one and the other is a vaine lie:

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for that Camelot is a Colonie of the Romanes, three hundred miles distant from this place, if trueth may be given to *Ptolemaeus*, or *Itinerarium Antonini*. And *Cornelius Tacitus* maketh this errour with the rest of the whole narrative, most known; chiefly in that he writeth, that the Romanes, after they had lost Camelot, fled for their owne preservation, to the temple of *Claudius Caesar*: And (whether this Chappell was the Temple of *Terminus*, or a monument of any other thing wanting a doore, whereof presently it hath neither signe or token, being the height of a stones cast) yet it could neuer couer ten armed men of warre, or scarcely containe so many within the walles thereof.

Besides this, after *Claudius Caesars* journey, almost fortie yeeres, *Iulius Agricola* was the first Romane that euer entred in those parts. Also was it not fiftie yeeres after *Agricola*, that *Adrianus* made a wall betwixt Tyne and Esk, to be the border of the Romane Prouince, whereof to this present in diuers places signes do remaine? *Septimius Severus*, about the yeere of God 210, entred into Britannie, and beyond this border appointed by *Adrian*, 100 miles, he made a wall from the Firth of Clyde, to the mouth of Euen, where it entreth into Forth. Of this wall, euen at this day, there are many and cleare demonstrations. Moreouer, we neuer finde in the ancient monuments, that *Camelodunum* was the chiefe seat of the Pights: but that their Regall seat was in *Abirnethie*, as also the Metropolitane seat of their Bishop: which afterwards was transported to *Saint Andrewes*.

If it were inquired, what mooued the Romanes to bring a Colonie there, or how they susteined the same in so barraine a ground; and, as things were at that time, wilde and vnmanured, and subiect to the dayly iniuries of most cruell enemies: they will, as I suppose, answere, (for I can not see what other thing they can say) that they furnished it by sea; what time ships sed to passe vp *Garron*, euen to the towne wall. If this were true, of necessitie the ground of both the banks of *Forth*, was then ouerflowed by the great Ocean, and so was barren: & yet now, that is the only ground that is supposed to be plentifull of cornes in those parts. There is another question
some-

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somewhat more difficult. If both the bankes of Forth were drowned with salt water, why ended nor the Romanes their wall rather at that part, then with superfluous laboures, to drawe it further in length by many miles? Beyond Striuling-shire, lieth the Lennox, deuided from the Barrony of Renfrew, by Clyde: from Glasgow, by the water of Heluin: from Striuling-shire, by hilles: from Teth, by Forth: and then ends in the hils of Grangebean; at the foote whereof, Loch-lomond runnes downe a lowe valley, foure and twentie miles of length, and eight of bredth, hauing moe then foure and twentie Islands within the same. This Loch, besides aboundance of other fishes, hath a kinde of fish of the owne, named Pollac, very pleasant to eate. The water of Leuin runneth out of Loch-lomond southward, which water hath giuen the name to the countrey. Leuin entreth into Clyde, neere to the Castle of Dumbarton, and towne of the same name. The westmost of the hilles of Grangebean, make the border of the Lennox. The hilles are cutted by a little bosome of the sea, named for the shortnes thereof, Ger-loch. Beyond this Loch, there is a farre greater Loch, named for the water that runneth in it, Loch-long: and this water is the march betweene Lennox and Couall. This Couall, Argyle (or rather Ergyle) and Knapdaill, are deuided in many parts, by many narrow creekes, that runne out of the firth of Clyde into them, whereof there is one most notable, named Loch-fyne, from the water of Finne that runneth into it. This Loch is threescore miles of length. In Knapdaill, is Loch-haw, and therein a little Island, with a strong Cattle. The water of Aw runneth out of this Loch, and is the onely water of all that countrey, that doth runne into the *Dencalidon* Sea. North-west from Knapdaill, doth lie Kentyir, (the head of the countrey ouer-against Ireland,) from which it is deuided by a little Sea. Kyntyir is more long then broad, ioyning to Knapdaill by so narrow a throate, that it is scarce one mile in bredth, and the same throate is nothing else but very sand, lying so lowe, that Mariners drawing their ships oftentimes through it, make their iourney a great deale shorter, then it would bee, keeping the common courie: Lorne, lying vpon Ergyle, doth

I

march

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march with it, vntill it come to Haber, a plaine countrey, and not vnfruitfull. The countrey where the hilles of Grangebean are, are most easie to be trauelled, named broad Albin, and that is to say, the highest part of Scotland : and the highest part of broad Albin, is called Drunnalbin, that is, the backe of Scotland, so tearmed, not altogether without cause : for forth of that backe, waters do runne into both the Seas, some vnto the North, and some vnto the South. Forth of Locherne, the water of Erne runneth North-east, and entreth into Tay, vnder Saint-Iohnstoun three miles. The countrey that lieth on each side of this water, taking the name from it, is called in the ancient Scottish language, Straitherne. Straith, of olde, in that tongue, was called a countrey lying along a water side. Betwixt the hilles of this countrey and Forth, lieth Teth, taking the name from the water of Teth, running through the middest thereof. The hilles called Ochels, march with Teth, which for the most part, (as also the ground, lying at the foot of them) are accounted to be of the Stewardrie of Straitherne. The rest of that countrey to Forth (through ambition) is diuided in sundry Iurisdicktions, as in Clackmannan-shire, Culros-shire, and Kinros-shire, from which all the countrey that lies betwixt Forth and Tay, Eastward, like a wedge in a narrow point of the Sea, is called by one name, Fyfe, abundant within the selfe in all things necessarie to the vse of man. It is broadest where Lochleuin diuideth it : from thence it becommeth narrow, vntill it come to the towne of Carraill. There is but one water to make account of, in all Fyfe, named Leuin. There are manie pretty townes vpon the coast in three sides of Fyfe. The towne of Saint Andrewes, for the study of good learning. The towne of Cowper standeth almost in the middest of Fyfe, which is the Sherifes seat for administration of iustice. Vpon the march betwixt it and Stratherne, standeth Abirnethy, of olde the chiefe Citie of the Pights. Neere it, Erne runneth into Tay. The water of Tay commeth forth of Loch-tay, in Broadalbin. The Loch is foure & twenty miles of length. Tay is the greatest riuer in Scotland, which turning course at the hilles of Grangebean, ioynes with Atholl, a fertile countrey, situate in the very wilderness of the same mountaines : at the foot whereof,

A fertill soile.

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whereof there is a part of Atholl, lying plaine, named the Blair, which word signifies a ground proper for wood.

Atholl.

Vnder Atholl, vpon the South side of Tay, stands the Towne Caledon; which onely retaines the ancient name, commonly called Dunkeld; that is, a knoll full of Nut-trees. The Nut-trees growing in that vnmanured ground, and couering the earth, with the shaddow of the boughs thereof, haue giuen the name, both to the towne, and people.

Dunkeld.

Caledones indeed, or Caledonij, were sometime one of the most renowned people of Brittain, and made the one halfe of the kingdome of Pights, whom *Amasianus Marcellinus* diuideth into *Caledones*, and *Vesturiones*, of whome at this day, scarcely doth remaine any memoriall of Name.

Twelue miles vnder Dunkeld, in the same right side of the riner of Tay, stands Saint Iohnestone: vpon the North side of the water, Eastward from Atholl, lies Gowrie, a fittill ground for corne, and vnder it againe, betwixt Tay, and Esk, lies Angusle, or as the ancient Scots call it, Eencia. Some men also are of opinion that it was named Horrestia, or according to the English Phrase, Forrestia. In Angusle are the Townes

Gowrie.

Angusle.

of Cowper, and Deidoun (the gift of God, as *Boetius*, to gratifie his countrey, ambiciously names it) but I trust, the ancient name of the towne was Taidunum, from the word Dun, called the Taw, or Knoll, that stands vpon Tai: at the foot whereof this towne is builded. Fourteene miles North from Tai, right by the Sea side, standes Abirbrothock, otherwise named Abrinca: from thence yee may perfittly see the Redde head a farre off. South-east cuts Angusle euen in the middest, and North-east diuides it from the Marnis. The Marnis for the most part is a plaine ground, till it passe Fordoun, and Dunnotter, the Earle Marthels Castle, and come to the hilles of Grangebean, which begin there to decrease and end in the Sea.

This towne is now called by all men in the Vulgar tongue, Downdee.

North, from the Marnis, is the mouth of the water of Deuá, or Deé, commonly named, and about a mile from Deé Northward, the mouth of the water of Done. At the mouth of Deé standes Abirdene, renowned for the salmond fishings thereof: and at the mouth of Done, the Bishops

Abirdene.

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*Abirdene, an
vniuersity flow-
rishing in all
kinde of artes.*

Marre.

Badzenoch.

Habre.

*The broadnesse
of Scotland.
Buquhan.*

seat, and common schooles flourishing in all kinde of science of liberall artes. I finde in some olde monuments, that the Towne neerest to the South, was called Abirdee, but now, both the one Towne and the other, is called Abirdene, deuised onely to the words old and new, as new Abirdene, and old Abirdene. At this narrow point, lying betwixt these waters, the countrey of Mar beginnes, growing alwaies wider and wider, till it be 60 miles in length, & come to Badzenoch. The countrey of Badzenoch, hath as it were a backe, running out through the midst of it, which spouts forth waters into both the seas. Habre marcheth with Badzenoch, tending by little and little towards the Deucalidon sea: a Countrey as abundant of commodities both by sea and land, as any Countrey within Scotland is. First, it is good for Corne, and store: the shaddowes of the Woods, the riuers and the springs, make it very pleasant: and it hath also great plenty of fishes, as any Countrey within Scotland: for besides the aboundance of fresh water fishes, produced by a great number of waters, the sea runnes within the countrey, in a long Channell, and being narrow at the mouth, the water kept in betwixt two high bankes, and spreading wide inward, makes the forme of a stanke or rather of a Loch, from which it hath gotten the name Abre, by the Countrey men, that is in their language, A place where ships may lie as sure as in a Hauen. The same name is giuen to all the Countrey that lies round about: such as speake the English tongue, name both the Creeke of the sea, and the countrey, Lochabre, but altogether without reason, and indecently. These three Countries, Habre, Badzenoch, and Marre, comprehend the breadth of Scotland, betwixt the two seas. Next vnto Marre, Northward lies Buquhan, deuided from Marre by the water of Dune. This Countrey runnes farthest in the Germane Sea, of all the Countries of Scotland; fertill in store, and increase of the ground, and in it selfe, sufficient to satisfy for all other commodities necessary for the Countrey. There is abundance of Salmond fish taken in all the waters thereof, except Rattray, wherein to this houre, was neuer seene any Salmond. Vpon the coast of Buquhan, there is a caue, the nature

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nature whereof is not to be forgotten. From the crowne of the Caue, there drops downe water, which water, vpon the instant, is turned into little round stones. If the Caue were not from time to time cleansed by mans labour, it would in short space be filled to the head. The stone that is ingendered of this water, is of nature halfe stone, halfe Ice, fresh and neuer growing solide, as the Marble doth.

When I was in Tollose, about the yeere of God, 1544. I vnderstood by credible men, that there was a Caue, into the Pireneé mounts, neere vnto the place of their habitation, like vnto this Caue in all things. Boyne and Enzeclie from Buquhan, Northward to Spey, which deuides them from Murray. Spey springs forth of the North-side of the mountaines of Badzenoch, whereof we haue made mention; and not farre from the spring thereof is a Loch, forth of the which, comes the water of Lute, running into the West sea. By report, there was at the mouth of this water, a good Towne, named Innerluther, from the name of the water. Surely, if we will consider the nature of the people that dwell thereabouts, the commodity of sailing and portage by sea, this is very proper for an Hauen.

The ancient Kings allured by these commodities, sometime dwelt there, in the Castle of Enone, which Castle, many at this time (sinisterly informed) suppose to be Dunstaffage: for the ruines and signes of Dunstaffage, euen to this day may be seene in Lorne.

There are some small Countries cast in betwixt Buquhan and the West sea, which (hauing no notable thing worthy of memory within them) we ouerpasse. Murray lies betwixt Spey and Næs, sometime named, as some suppose, Verar. The Germane sea running betwixt these two waters backward, makes the shire narrow, and yet for the quantity, it is wealthy in corne and store, and is the first country of Scotland for pleasure and commodities of fruitfull trees. There are two townes in it, Elgin, vpon the water of Loxi, keeping at this day the ancient name; and Innernes, vpon the water of Næs. Næs comes forth of a Loch 34 miles of length, named Loch-næs. The water of Næs is almost alwaies warme, and at no time so cold

A strange thing.

Boyne & Enzeclie.

Murray.

A Loch of a strange nature.

The description of Scotland.

that it freezeth : yea, in the most cold time of winter, broken yce falling in it, is dissolued, by the heat thereof. West from Lochnaes, there lies eight miles of continent ground : and that small peece is the onely impediment that the seas joine not, and make the remanent of Scotland an Iland : for all the land that lies betwixt the strait and the Deucalidon sea, is cutted by creeks and Loches of salt water running into the land. The countrey that lies by North Næs, and these straits, is commonly diuided in foure Prouinces, Nauern, or, as the common people name it, Stranauerne, from the water of Narn.

Rosse : the description thereof.

From the mouth of Næs, where it enters into the Germane sea, North, lies Rosse, shooting into the sea, in great promontories or heads, as the word it selfe expresseth : For Rosse in Scottish, is called, An head. The countrey of Rosse is of greater length, then breadth, extended from the Germaine to the Deucalidon sea, where it riseth in craggy and wilde hilles, and yet in the plaine fieldes thereof, there is as great fertility of Corne, as in any other part of Scotland. There is in Rosse, pleasant dales with waters, and Loches full of fishes, specially Loch-broome. It is broad at the Deucalidon sea, and growes narrow by little and little, turning South-ward. From the other shore, the Germane sea (winning the selfe an entry betwixt high Clints) runnes within the land in a wide bosome, and makes an healthfull port and sure refuge against all tempests and stormes : The entry of it is easie, and within it, is a very sure Hauen, against all iniuries of sea, and a Hauen for great Nauies of ships.

Nauarne.

Next vnto Rosse North-ward : is Nauarn, so named, from the water of Nauarn, which the common people (following the custome of their countrey speech) calleth, Stranauerne. Rosse-marches with Stranauerne at the South. The Deucalidon sea, at the West and North, runnes about it, and at the East it ioines with Caithnes. Sotherland, is so callt in amongst these countries, that it is neighbour to them all, and marches with euery one of them at some part. At the West, it hath Stranauerne : at the East, Rosse : and at the North, Caithnes, lying ouer against it. The Countrey people, in respect of the nature of the ground, are more giuen to store then to Corne.

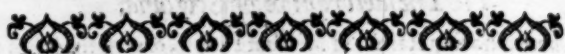
Sotherland.

There

The description of Scotland.

There is no singular thing in it that I know, except the hills of white Marble: a rare woonder in cold countries, and seruing for no purpose, because that over-great delicacie; the curious caruer of such things, is not entered in that country. *Hilles of white Marble.*

Caithnes, where it marches with Stranauerne, is the furthest North countrey of all Scotland. And those two Countreies draw the breadth of Scotland into a narrow front. In them are three promontories or heads: the highest whereof, is in Nauernia, named by *Ptolomie*, Orcas, or Taruidum. The other two, not altogether so hie, are in Caithnes, Veruedrum, now named Hoya; and Berubrum, vntreuly by *Boetius* called Dume, now commonly called Dunnesbey, or by some, Duncans-bey. Of this word (as appeareth, some letters taken away) the word Dunsbey is come. At the foot of the hill, there is a pretty creeke, which they that trauell from Orknay by sea, vse for an hauen. Creeke is commonly called a Bay. This Creeke then being named by such as dwelt thereabout Duncans-bey or Dunnachis-bey, the common people ioyning both the words in one, haue (in their fashion) made the word Dunsbey. In this Country *Ptolomie* places Carnauij, of which names, there remaine yet some signes: for the Earle of Caithnes chiefe Castle is named Gernigo. It appeares, that the people named by *Ptolomie*, Cornauij, were called by the Britaynes, Kernici: for indeed, not onely in this Countrey, but also in the furthest place of this Ile, that is in Cornewales, he places the people, named Cornauij, and they that speake the Britayne tong, call the same people, Kernici. It may be, that he should not iudge amisse, that should esteeme Cornewales to be spoken for Kernice-wales, taking that name from the Frenchmen, called Kernici. It appeareth likewise, that some signes of this name, although obscure, remained in the midst of the Ile: For *Beda* writes, that the beginning of *Senecius* wall, was not far from the Abbay of Kebercurnike: but in these places now, there is no appearance of any Abbay. Yet there is in that part, a Castle of *Donglasses*, ruinous and halfe decayed, named Abircorne. Whether one of these words, or both, be corruptly driuen for Kernici, I leaue the Reader to iudge. *Caithnes.*



Of the Iles of Scotland ingenerall.

NOW resteth it to speake somewhat of the Iles, the part of all the Brittain History, inuolued in greatest errors. We will leaue the most ancient writers, of whom we haue no certaintie, and follow that which men of our owne time, more truly and clearely haue written. They diuide all the Iles, (which, as it were, crowne Scotland) in three classes or ranks, the West Iles, Orkenay Iles, and Shetland Iles. They call them West, that lie in the Deucalidon sea, from Ireland almost to Orknay, vpon the West side of Scotland: They that either in our Fathers daies or ours, haue written any thing of Brittain, call these Iles Hebrides, (a new name indeede) whereof they bring neither ground, nor euidence from the ancient writers.

Some writers haue placed Aebudæ, Aemode, or Acmode, in that part of that Sea: But so diuersly, that they scarcely agree, either in the number, the situation, or names. *Strabo* (to begin at him, as most auncient) perchance may be pardoned; for that in his time, that part of the world was not sufficiently explored, and he therefore hath but followed the vncertaine brute. *Mela* reckoneth seuen Aemodæ; *Martianus Capella* also many Acmodæ; *Ptolomeus* and *Solinus* five Aebudæ. *Plinius* seuen Acmodæ and thirtie Aebudæ. We will retaine the name that is most frequent and common amongst the ancients, and call all the West Iles Aebudæ, and shew their situation, the nature of euery one of them, and commodities thereof, out of recent authors, that haue lately written, as most certaine. First, we will follow *Donald Munro*, a man both godly and diligent, who trauelled all these Iles vpon his feet, and saw them perfectly with his eies. They lie scattered into the Deucalidon sea, to the number of 300. and above. Of olde, the Kings of Scotland kept these Iles in their owne possession, vntill the time of *Donald*, brother to King *Malcome* the 3. who gaue them to the king of Norway, vpon condition, that he should assitt him, in vsurping of the kingdome of Scotland, against

*The Iles di-
uided.*

*The numbers
of the Scottish
Iles are 300
Iles and above.*

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

against law and reason. The Danes and Norway people kept possession of them for the space of 160. yeeres: and then King *Alexander* the third, ouercomming the Danes and Norway men in a great battell, thrust them out of the Iles: yet afterward they attempted to recouer their libertie, partly, trusting to their owne strength; and partly, mooued by seditions in the maine land of this Countrey, creating Kings of themselves, as not long agoe, *John* (of the house of *Clandonald*) did vsurpe the name of King, as others had done before. In food, raiment, and all things pertaining to their familie, they vie the ancient frugalicie of the Scots.

Their bankets are hunting and fishing. They seeth their flesh in the tripe, or else in the skinne of the beast, filling the same full of water. Now and then in hunting, they straine out the blood, and eate the flesh raw. Their drinke is the broth of foddren flesh. They loue very well the drinke made of whey, and kept certaine yeeres, drinking the same at feasts: It is named by them, *Blandium*. The most part of them drinke water. Their custome is to make their bread of Oates and Barly, (which are the onely kinds of graine that grow in those parts:) Experience (with time) hath taught them to make it in such sort, that it is not vnpleasant to eate. They take a litle of it in the morning, and so passing to the hunting, or any other business, content themselves therewith, without any other kinde of meat, till euen.

They delight in marled clothes, specially, that haue long stripes of sundrie colours: They loue chiefly purple and blew. Their predecessors vsed short mantles, or plaids of diuers colours, sundry waies deuised: and amongst some, the same custome is obserued to this day: but for the most part now, they are browne, most neere to the colour of the Hadder: to the effect, when they lie amongst the Hadder, the bright colour of their plaids shall not betray them: with the which, rather coloured, then clad, they suffer the most cruell tempests that blowe in the open field, in such sort, that vnder a wrythe of Snow, they sleepe sound. In their houses also, they lie vpon the ground, laying betwixt them and it, Brakens, or Hadder, the rootes thereof downe, and the tops vp, so prettily laid

*The manner of
their bankets.*

Their drinke.

*Their attire,
coloured garments.*

*Their manner
of lodging.*

K

together,

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

together, that they are as soft as feather-beds, and much more wholsome: for the tops themselves are drie of nature, whereby it dries the weake humours, & restores againe the strength of the sinewes troubled before, and that so evidently, that they, who at euening go to rest sore and wearie, rise in the morning whole and able. As none of these people care for feather-beds and bedding, so take they greatest pleasure in rudenesse and hardnesse. If for their owne commoditie, or vpon necessitie, they trauell to any other Countrey, they reiect the feather-beds and bedding of their Holste. They wrap themselves in their owne plaids, so taking their rest: carefull indeed, lest that barbarous delicacie of the maine Land (as they terme it) corrupt their naturall and Country hardnesse.

*Their armour
in time of war.*

Their armour wherewith they coner their bodies in time of warre, is an Iron Bonnet, and an Habbergion, side, almost euen to their heeles. Their weapons against their enemies, are bowes and arrowes. The arrowes are for the most part hooked, with a barble on either side, which once entered within the body, cannot be drawne forth againe, vnlesse the wound be made wider. Some of them fight with broad swords and axes. In place of a drum, they vse a bag-pipe. They delight much in musicke, but chiefly in Harps and Clairshoes of their owne fashion. The strings of the Clairshoes are made of brasie-wire, and the strings of the Harps, of sinewes: which strings, they strike either with their nailles, growing long; or else with an Instrument appointed for that vse. They take great pleasure to decke their Harps and Clairshoes with siluer and precious stones: and poore ones, that cannot attaine heereunto, decke them with Christall. They sing verses prettily compound, containing (for the most part) praises of valiant men. There is not almost any other argument, whereof their rimes entreat. They speake the auncient French language, altered a little.

THE

THE ILES LYING ABOUT

Scotland, that speake the ancient lan-

*guage, called the West Iles, are
these that follow.*

THe first of them all, is the Ile of Man, vntruely by some men named Mon : by the ancients called Dubonia, by *Paulus Orosius*, Menenia, or rather Mænante, and in the old countrey speech, Manium. Before this time, there was a Towne in it, named Sodora, wherein the Bishop of the Iles had his seat. It lies almost midway betwixt Ireland and Cum-bir, a Countrey of England, and Galloway, a Countrey of Scotland, 24 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. Next vnto Man, is Ailfay, into the Firth of Clyde: an hard high craig on all sides, except at an entrie. It is neuer occupied by any man, but that at sometimes there come a great number of Boats there to fish keeling. There are many Conies and Sea-fowles in it, specially of that kinde, which wee call Solayne-Geese. It hath Carrik vpon the North-east, Ireland vpon the North-west almost, and Kynntyre vpon the South-east. Foure and twentie miles from Ailfay, lies Arrane, almost direct North, 24 miles of length, and 16 of breadth. All the whole Iland riseth in high and wilde mountaines. It is manured onely vpon the sea side. Where the ground is lowest, the sea runnes in, and makes a well large Creeke into it: the entries whereof are closed by the Iland Molas, the hilles rising on all sides, and breaking the rage of the windes, in such sort, that within is a very sure haven for shippes: and in the waters, which are alwaies calme, such abundance of fish, that if there be more taken than the Countrey people thinke should serue them for a day, they cast them in againe into the sea, as it were in a stanke. Not farre from Arrane lies the little Ile Flada, fertill of Conies. Farther in it, is situate the Ile of Bute, within the Firth of Clyde, eight miles of length, and foure in breadth: distant from Arrane, as is said, eight miles South-east, and from Argyle South-west, little more than halfe a mile from Cunnyngname, which lies by-East of it, sixe miles. It is a low

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

*An ancient
Castle.*

Countrey, commodious enough for Corne and store: In it is a towne of the same name, and therein is the olde Castell of Rosâ. There is another Castell in the midst of it, named Cames, in their owne language, in Greeke *Kamcos*: that is, verie crooked. The Ile Mernoca, a mile of length, and halfe a mile of bredth, lies lowe South-westward, well manured and fertill for the quantitie. Within the Firth of Clyde, lies little Cambra, and great Cambra, not farre distant one from another. Great Cambra is fertill of Corne, and little Cambra of fallow Deere. From the Mule of Kyntyre Littia, more then a mile, is Porticola auona, getting that name from the creeke of *Walter*, that kept the Danes Nauie there, at what time they had the Iles in their handes. From the same Mule North-west, ouer against the coast of Ireland, lies Rachuda: and from Kyntyre foure miles, the little Ile Caraia: and not farre from thence, Gigaia, sixe miles of length, and a mile and a halfe of bredth. Twelue miles from Gigaia, lies Iura, foure and twentie miles of length. The shore side of Iura is well manured, and the inward part of the Countrey is cled with wood, full of Deere of sundry kinds. Some thinke that this Ile was named of olde, Dera, which worde in the Gothicke tongue signifieth a Deere. Two miles from Iura, lies Scarba, in length, from the East to the West, foure miles, and a mile in bredth: in few places occupied. The tide of the sea betwixt this Ile and Iura, is so violent, that it is not possible to passe it, either by saile or aire, except at certaine times. At the backe of this Ile, are many vnwoorthie little Ilands scattered heere and there. Ballach, or Genistaria, Gearattilla, Longaia, the 2. Fidlais, the 3. Barbais, distinguished by their owne proper names, Culbrenna, Dunum, Coilp, Cuparia, Beluahua, Vikerana, Vitulina, Lumga, Seila, Scana. These three last Iles are indifferent fertill of corne and store, and pertaine to the Earles of Argyle. Next vnto them is Sklata: so named, from a Sklait quarre that is in it. Then Naguiloga and Eisdalfa, and Skennia, and that which is named Thiana, from an herbe hurtfull to the cornes, called Guld, not vnlike to the herbe Lutea, but that it is somewhat more waterish coloured. Vderga, and the kings Iland: then Duffa, that is, blacke: and the Iland of the Church, and

Iura.

Lutia.

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

and Triaracha, and then the Iland Ardua, Humilis, Viridis, and Ericca. Item, Arboraria, Capraria, Cunicularia, and it, that is named the Iland of Idle-men: and Abridica, and Lismora, wherein sometime was the Bishops seate of Argyle: It is eight miles of length, and two in breadth. In this Iland, besides the commodities that it hath common with the rest, there are Mynes of mettalles. Then Ouilia, the Iland Traiecte, the Iland Garna (that is sharpe) the Iland of the stane. Gressa, and the great Iland, Ardiescara, Musadilla, and Bernera, sometime called the holie Girth, notable by the tree Taxus, which growes in it. Molochasgia, Drinacha, full of thornes and Bourtree, ouer-covered with the ruines of old houses. Wrichtoun, fertill of wood. Item, Ransa, Kernera. The greatest Iland, next vnto Iura, westward, is Yla, 24. miles of length, and sixteene of bredth, extended from the South, to the North, abundant in store, Cornes, Deere and Lead. There is a fresh water in it, called Laia, and a creeke of salt water, and therein are many Ilands: In it also, is a fresh water Loch, wherein stands the Iland, named Fulnigania, sometime the chiefe seate of all the Iles-men. There the Gouvernour of the Iles, vsurping the name of a King, was wont to dwell. Neere vnto this Iland, and somewat lesse then it, is the round Iland, taking the name from Counsell: for therein was the Iustice seate, and fourteene of the most woorthy of the Countrey, did minister Iustice vnto all the rest, continually, and intreated of the waightie affaires of the Realme, in counsell, whose great equitie and discretion kept peace both at home and abroade, and with peace, was the companion of peace, aboundance of all things. Betwixt Ila and Iura, lies a little Iland, taking the name from a Cairne of stones. At the South-side of Ila, doe lie these Ilands: Columna, Muluo-
ris, Osluna, Brigidana, Corskera, the lowe Iland, Imeriga, Be-
athia, Texa, Oucularia, Noasiga, Vinarda, Caua, Tarlberia.
The great Iland Auchnarra, the Iland made like a man, the
Iland of *John Slakbadis*. At the west corner of Ila, lies Oueria,
where the sea is most tempestuous, and at certaine houres vn-
navigable. The Marchants Iland. And South-west-ward from
it, Vfabratta, Tanasta, and Nefa. The Weauers Iland. Eight

*Taxus, a tree
not vnlike to
the Fir-tree, but
the fruit thereof
is venemous.*

*Iland like a
man.*

*Iland of Wia-
ners,*

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

miles from Ila, somewhat towards the North, lies Ornanfa. Next vnto it, the Swines Iland. Halfe a mile from Ornanfa, Colnanfa. North from Colnanfa, lies the Mule, twelue miles distant from Ila. This Ile is foure and twentie miles of length, and as much in bredth, vnpleasent indeed, but not vnfruitfull of Cornes. There are many woods in it, many heardes of Deere, and a good haven for shippes: There are in it two waters, entring into the Sea, ouer against the Dowe Iland: and there are two waters, well spred of Salmond fish, and some strippes not altogether emptie thereof. There are also two Loches in it, and in euerie one of the Loches an Iland, and in euerie Iland a towre. The sea running into this Iland at foure sundrie parts, makes foure salt-water Loches therein, all foure abounding in Herring. To the North-west lies Calumbaria, or the Dowe Iland: to the South-east, Era: both the one and the other profitable for Beltiall, for Cornes, and for fishings. From this Iland, two miles, lies the Iland of Sanct-colme, two miles of length, and more then a mile of bredth, fertill of all things, that that part of the heauen vseth to produce: Renowned by the auncient monuments of that countrey, but most esteemed for the sincere holinesse and discipline of Sanct-colme. There were in this Iland, two Abbies, one of Monkes, another of graie Fryars: a Court, (or as it is termed at this time) a parish Church, with many Chappelles, builded of the liberalitie of the Kings of Scotland, and gouernours of the Iles. When as the English men had taken Eubonia, and therein the auncient seate of the Bishops of the Iles, they placed their seate into the old Cloister of Sanct-colme. There is as yet remaining amongst the old ruines, a buriall place, or Church-yard, common to all the Noble families of the West Iles, wherein there are three tombes, higher then the rest, distant euerie one from another a little space, and three little houses situated to the East, builded seuerally vpon the three tombes: vpon the west parts whereof, there are stones grauen, expressing whose tombes these were, which stand in the midst, bearing this title: The tombs of the Kings of Scotland. It is said there were 48. Kings of Scotland buried there. The tombe vpon the right side, hath

*Buriall places
of the Kings of
Scotland.*

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

hath this inscription: The Tombes of the Kings of Ireland. *Kings of Ireland.* It is recorded, that there were foure Kings of Ireland buried there. It, that is vpon the left side, hath this inscription: The Tombes of the Kings of Norway. The report is, that *Kings of Norway.* there were eight Kings of that Nation buried there. The notable houses of the Iles, haue their Tombes in the rest of the Church-yard, euery one seuerally by themselves. There are about this Iland, and neere vnto it, sixe little Ilands, not vnfruitfull, giuen by the auncient Kings of Scotland, and gouernours of the Iles, to the Abbey of Sanct-Colme. Soa is a very profitable ground for sheepe, albeir the chiefe commoditie of it consists in sea-fowles that build therein, specially of their egges. Next vnto it, is the Ile of Wemen. Then Rudana. Neere vnto it, Bernira: and from that, Skennia, halfe a mile distant from the Mule. It hath a Priest of the owne, but the most part of the parishioners dwell in Mule. The sea sides of it abound in Connies. Fiue miles hence, lieth Frofa: all these Iles are subiect to the Monkes of Saint Colmes Abbey. Two miles from Frofa, lieth Vilua, fiue miles of length, fruitfull for the quantitie of Corne and store. It hath a commodious Hauen for gallies or boates.

Vpon the South side of it, lieth Toluanfa, the ground whereof is not vnfruitfull. There is a wood of Nut-trees in it. About three hundred paces from this Iland, lieth Gomatra, two miles long, and one mile broad, extended from the North to the South. From Gomatra foure miles Southward, lies 2. Staffa, the one and the other full of Hauening places. Foure miles South-east from Staffa, lie two Ilands, named Kerimburge, the more and the lesse, enuironed with such shore, high, and furious tide, that by their owne naturall defence, (supported somewhat by the industrie of man) they are altogether inuincible. One mile from them, lies an Iland, whereof the whole earth almost is blacke, growne together of rotten wood and mosse. The people make peates of it for their fire: where from it is called Monadrum: for that kinde of earth, which in the English language is called Mosse, in the Irish is called Moriadrum. Next vnto this Ile, lieth Longa, 2. miles of length, and Bacha halfe as much. From Bacha 6.

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

miles lies Tiria, eight miles in length, and three in breadth. Most fertill of all the Ilandes, in all things necessarie for the sustentation of man. It aboundeth in store of Cornes, fishings, and Sea-fowles. In this Iland, there is a fresh-water Loch, and therein an olde Castle. It hath also an haven not incommodious for boates. From this Iland two miles, lies Sunna, and from Sunna as farre lieth Colla, twelue miles of length, and two miles of bredth, a fertill Iland. Not farre from it, is Calfa, almost all full of wood. And then two Ilands, named meekle Viridis, and little Viridis. Item, other two of the same names.ouer against the Mules head, and not farre from it, lie two Ilandes, named Glaslie, and then Ardan-eidir, that is, the high Iland of the rider. Then Luparia, or the Wolfe Iland: and after it a great Ile, lying North from the Iland Colla, extended East and West. Then Ruma, sixteen miles in length, and sixe in bredth, rising high in strait hilles, full of woods, and scrogges, and for that cause, it is inhabited in very fewe places. The Sea-fowles laie their egges heere and there, in the ground thereof. In the middelt of the spring time, when the egges are laide, any man that pleaseth may take of them. In the high rockes thereof, the Sea-guse, whereof we spake before, are taken in abundance. From this Iland, foure miles North-east-ward, lies the Horse Iland; and from it halfe a mile, the Swine Iland, for the quantitie fruitfull ynough in all things necessarie. The Falcon buildeth in it. It hath also an haven. Not farre from it, lies Canna and Egga, little Ilands, fertill ynough. In Egga are Solan-geese. Soabritella; more profitable for hunting, then for any other commoditie necessarie for man. From this Iland the Ile of Skye, greatest of all the Ilands that are about Scotland, lies North and South, 40. miles in length, and eight miles broad in some places, and in other places 12. miles, rising in hilles, in sundrie places full of woods and pastorage. The ground thereof fertill in corne and store; and besides all other kinde of beaustiall, fruitfull of Mares, for breeding of horie. It hath five great riuers, rich of Salmond, and many little waters, not altogether bare thereof. The sea running into the land on all sides, make many salt-waters, three principall, and 13. others. all

Horse-Iland.

Swine-Iland.

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all rich in herring. There is in it a fresh-water Loch, and five Cattles. The Ile, in the old Scottish tongue, is called Scianacha, that is, winged: because the heads, betwixt the which the Sea runneth into the land, spreadeth out like wings: but by common custome of speech, it is called Skie, that is, a wing. About the Skie, lie little Ilands, scattered heere and there. Oronsa, fertill in corne and store. Conicularia, full of bushes and Connies. Paba, infamous for throate-cutting. For that in the woods thereof, robbers lie in ambushments, to trap them that passe that way. 8. miles South-west from it lies Scalpa, which, (besides sundry other commodities) hath woods full of troopes of Deere. Betwixt the mouth of Zochcarron and Raorsa, lies Crulinga, seven miles of length, and two of breadth: there is a sure haven in it for ships. There are in it also, woods of Bucke, and Deere in them.

Halfe a mile from Crulinga, is Rona, full of wood, and Hadder. There is an haven in the innermost Loch thereof, perillous for robbery, to them that passe that way, because it is a meete place to hide ambushments in. In the mouth of the same Loch, is an Iland of the same name, called for shortnesse, Ger-loch. From Rona fixe miles Northward, lies Flada: two miles from Flada, Euilmena. Vpon the south side of Skie, lies Oronsa: and a mile from it Knia, Pabra, and great Bina: and then five little vnworthy Ilands. Next vnto them is, Isa, fertill in cornes. Beside it, is Ouia, then Askerma, and Lindella. 8. miles from Skie southward, lies Linga, and Gigarmena, Benera, Megala, Paua, Flada, Scarpa Veruecum, Sandara, Vaterfa: Which, besides many other commodities, hath a haven, commodious for a number of great ships, whereinto fishermen of all countries about, conuene certaine times of the yeere ordinarily. These last nine Ilands, are subiect to the Bishop of the Iles. 2. miles from Vaterfa, is Barra, running from the North-west, to the south-east, 7. miles in length, fruitfull of cornes, and profitable for fish. There runneth into it, a Loch, with a narrow throat, growing round and wide within. In it there is an inch, and in the inch a strong Castle. Vpon the North-side of Barra, there riseth an hill, full of hearbes from the

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

*A strange kind
of fish.*

foot to the head, vpon the top whereof, is a fresh water well. The spring that runneth from this well, to the next sea, carries with it little things, like as they were quicke, but hauing the shape of no beast, which appeare (although obscurely) in some respect, to represent the fish, that we call commonly, Cockles. The people that dwell there, call that part of the shore, whereunto these things are carried, The great sandes: Because, that when the sea ebbes, there appeareth nothing but drie sandes, the space of a mile. Out of these sandes, the people digge out great Cocles, which the neighbours about iudge either to grow (as it were) of that seede, that the springs doe bring from the well, or else indeed, to grow in that sea. Betwixt Barra, and Wist, lie these little Ilands following: Oronsa, Onia, Hakerfeta, Garnlanga, Flada, great Buya, little Buya, Haya, Hell sea, Gygaia, Lingaia, Foraia, Fudaia, Eriscaia. From these Ilands, Viistus lies Northward, 34 miles of length, and 6 miles of bredth. The tide of the sea, running into two places of this Ile, causeth it to appeare three Ilands: but when the tide is out, it becometh all one Iland. In it are many fresh water loches, specially one, three miles long. The sea hath worne in vpon the land, and made it selfe a passage to this Loch, and can neuer be holden out, albeit the inhabitants haue made a wall of sixty foote broad, to that effect. The water entreth in amongst the stones, that are builded vp together, and leaues behinde it, at the ebbe, many sea-fishes. There is a fish in it, like to the Salmond in all things, except, that with the white womb, it hath a blacke backe, and wanteth skales. Item, in this Iland are innumerable fresh-water loches. There is in it caues couered ouer with Hadder, that are very dennes for knaues. In it are five churches. 8 miles West, from it lies Helfther Vetularum, so named, (as Ibeleue) because it appertaineth to the Nunnes of the Ile of Iona. A little further North, riseth Haneskera: about this Iland, at certaine times of the yeere, are many Seaches, they are taken by the countrey-men. South-west, almost sixty miles from Haneskera, lies Hirta, fertill in corne and store, specially in sheepe, which are greater then the sheepe of any the other Ilands:

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Ilands : The Inhabitants thereof are rude in all kinde of craft, and most rude in Religion. After the Summer Solstice, which is about the seventeenth day of Iune, the Lord of the Iland sendeth his Chamberlaine to gather his dueties, and with him a Priest, who baptizeth all the children that are borne the yeere preceeding : And if it chance the Priest not to come, then every man baptizeth his owne childe. The tenants pay to their Lordes, certaine number of Sealches, of Risted Wedders, and Sea-fowles. The whole Iland passeth not one mile in length, and as much in bredth. There is no part of it, that can be seene by any of the other Ilands, except three hilles, which are vpon the coast thereof, and may be seene from high places of some other Ilands. In these hilles are very faire sheepe, but scarcely may any man get to them for the violence of the tide. Now let vs returne to Wiltas. From the North point thereof, is the Iland Velaia, one mile of bredth, and twise as long. Betwixt this point, and the Iland Harea, lie these Ilands following, little of quantitie, but not vnfruitfull : Soa, Stroma, Pabaia, Barneraia, Emsaia, Keligira, Little Saga, Great Saga, Harmodra, Scarua, Grialinga, Cillinsa, Hea, Hoia, Little Soa, Great Soa, Isa, Little Seuna, Great Seuna, Taranfa, Slegana, Tuemen. *A barbarous people.*

Above Horea, is Scarpa, and halfe a mile towards the West, Equinoctiall from the Lewis, lie seuen little Ilands, which some name Flanax, some holy places of girth and refuge, rising vp in hilles that are full of hearbs, but vnlaboured of any man. There is neuer almost one foure-footed beast in them, except wilde sheepe, which are taken by hunters, but they serue of no purpose for eating, because in stead of flesh, they haue a kinde of fatnesse : and if there be any flesh vpon them, it is so vnpleasant, that no man (vnlesse he be very sore oppressed with extreme hunger) will taste of it.

Further North, in the same ranke, lies Garn Ellan : that is, the hard Ile. Lamba, Flada, Kellasa, Little Barnera, Great Barnera, Kirta, Little Bina, Great Bina, Vexaia, Pabaia, Great Sigrama, Cunicularia, so named from the plentie of Cornes that are there, Little Sigrama : The Iland of the Pigmeis. In this Iland is a church, wherein the Pigmeis were buried (as they that *Iland of Pigmeis.*

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

are neighbours to the Iland, beleeue.) Sundrie strangers digging deeply in the ground, sometimes haue found, and yet to this day doe finde verie little round heads, and other little bones of mans bodie, which seemes to approue the trueth, and apparance of the common brute. In the North-east side of the Iland Leogus, there are two Loches running foorth of the sea, named the North and South Loches, wherein at all times of the yeere, there is abundance of fish for all men that list to take them. From the same side of the Loch, somewhat more Southerly, lies Fabilla, *Adams Iland*, the Lambe Iland, Item Hulmetia, Viccoilla, Hanarera, Laxa, Era, the Dow Iland, Tora, Ifsurta, Sealpa, Flada, Senta: At the East side whereof, there is a passage vnder the earth, vaulted aboue a flight shoot of length, into the which little boates may either saile or rowe, for eschewing of the violent tide; raging with great noice and danger of them that saile betwixt the Iland and the head that is next vnto it. Somewhat Eastward, lies an Iland, named Old Castle, a roome strong of nature, and sufficient enough to nourish the inhabitants in cornes, fish, and egges of Sea-fowles that build in it. At that side where Lochbrien enters, is situate the Iland Eu, all full of woods onely meet to couer Theeues, who lie in wait for passengers comming that way. More Northerlie, lies the Iland Grumorta, and it is likewise full of woods, and haunted by throat-cutters. The Iland, named the Priests Iland, lies that same way, profitable for pastourage of sheepe, and full of Sea-fowles. Next vnto it is Afulla. Neighbour to Afulla, is great Habrera: then little Habrera, and neere vnto it, the Horfe-Ile: and besides that againe, the Iland Marta Ika.

Adams Iland.

Horfe-Ile.

These last mentioned Ilandes, lie all before the entrie of Lochbrien, and from them Northward, lie Haray and Lewis, 16 miles of length, and 16 of bredth. These three make an Iland, which is not diuided by any hauen or port of the Sea, but by the seuerall Lordships of the heritours thereof. The South part, is commonly named Haray: In it sometime was the Abbey named Roadilla, builded by Maccleude Hareis. It is a Countrey fertill enough in Cornes, but yet the increase commeth rather of digging, and deluing, than by earing with

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with the plough. There is good pastourage for sheepe in it; chiefly a high hill ouer-couered with grasse, to the verie top. Master *Donald Monro*, a learned and godly man, sayth, that when he was there, he saw sheepe (as olde as that kinde of Bestiall vseth to be) feeding masterlesse, petteining peculiarie to no man, the commoditie whereof is the greater, for that there is neither Woolfe, Foxe, or Serpent seene there: albeit that betwixt that part, and Lewis, there be great woods full of Deere, but they are of stature low, and not great of bodie. In that part also of the Iland, is a water, well stored of Salmond fishes. Vpon the North side of it, it is well manured vpon the sea side. There are in it foure Churches, one Castle, seuen great running waters, and twelue lesse, all (for their quantities) plentifull of Salmond fish. The sea enters within the land in diuers parts of the Iland, making sundrie salt water Loches, all plentifull of Herring. There is in it great commoditie of sheepe, which feed at their pleasure vpon the hadder, and amongst the bushes and craigs. The Inhabitants gather them together euery yeere once, either within some narrow roome, or else within some flaik foldes, and there conforme to the ancient custome of the Countrey, they plucke off the wooll of them.

The most part of the hie land hereof, is moory ground: the superface whereof is blacke, congealed together by long progresse of time, of mosse and rotten wood, to the thicknesse of a foot, or thereabouts: the vpper scruffe is cast in long thicke turffes, dried at the Sunne, and so wonne to make fire of, and burnt in stead of wood. The next yeere after, they mucke the bare ground, where the scruffe was taken away, with sea ware, and sowe Barley vpon it.

In this Iland is such abundance of Whales taken, that (as ^{Whales.} aged men report) the Priests will get of small and great together, 27 Whales for their tenth. There is also in this Iland, a great Caue, wherein the sea at a low water abides two faddome high, and at a full sea, it is more than foure faddome deepe: people of all sorts and ages sit vpon the rockes thereof, with hooke and line, taking innumerable multitude of all kinde of fishes. South-east from Lewis, almost threescore miles,

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there is a little Iland lowe and plaine, well manured, named Rona, the Inhabitants thereof, are rude men, and almost without religion. The Lord of the ground limits certeine number of households to occupie it, appointing for euery household, few or many sheepe, according to his pleasure, whereon they may easily liue and pay him his rent. Whatsoeuer rests at the yeeres end, more than their necessary sustentation, they send the same yeerely to Lewis to their master. The rent for the most part which they pay, is barlie meale, sewed vp in sheepe-skinnes in great quantitie, (amongst them growes no store of any other kinde of graine.) Mutton, and so many sea-fowles dried at the Sunne, as they themselves leaue vneaten at the yeeres end, are sent to their master. And in case, at any time the number of persons increase in their houses, they giue all that exceed the ordinary number, to their master; so that in my opinion, they are the onely people in the world that want nothing, but hath all things for themselves in abundance, vnecorrupt with lecherie or auarice, and are indued with innocence and quietnesse of minde (which other people with great trauell seeke out by the institutions and precepts of Philosophie) purchast to them by ignorance of vice, so that they appeare to want nothing of the highest felicitie that may be, except onely, that they are ignorant of the commoditie of their owne condition.

A happy people.

A miracle.

There is in this Iland, a Chappell, dedicated to Saint Ranan: wherein (as aged men report) there is alwayes a Spade, wherewith, when as any is dead, they finde the place of his graue marked. In it, besides diuers kindes of fishings, there are many Whales taken. Sixteene miles West from this Iland, lies Suilkeraiia, a mile in length, but in it growes no kinde of hearbe, no nor so much as Hadder: There is only blacke craggie hilles in it, and some of them couered with blacke mosse. Sea-fowles lay their egges in fundrie places thereof, and doe hatch. When they are nere their flight, the inhabitants of Leogus, next neighbours vnto it, saile thither, and remaine there eight daies, or thereabout, to take and gather the fowles, drying them at the winde, and load their boates with the dried flesh and feathers thereof. In that Iland is seene a rare kinde of fowle

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fowle, vnknown to other countries, named Colca, little lesse in quantity, then a Goose. These fowles come there every yeere in the Spring time, hatch and nourish their young ones, till they be able to liue by themselves. About that same very time, they cast their feathers, and become starke naked of all their body, and then they get themselves to the sea, and are neuer seene againe, till the next Spring. This farther is notable in them: their feathers haue no italke, as other fowles feathers haue, but they are all couered with a light feather, like vnto Doun, wherein is no kinde of hardnesse.

*A strange
kinde of Fowle,
haunting in the
Ile of Suilke-
raia.*

The Iles of Orkenay in the North of Scotland.

Now follow the Iles of Orkenay, lying scattered, partly in the Deucalidon sea, partly in the Germane seas, towards the North parts of Scotland. The ancient writers, and the late writers, both agree sufficiently vpon their name; but yet neuer man (so farre as I know) hath given any reason of the same, neither yet is it sufficiently known, who were the first possessors thereof. All men notwithstanding, alledge their originall to be from Germany, but of which countrey they are descended, none hath expressed: Vnlesse we list to coniecture from their speech they sometime spake, and yet speake the ancient language of the Gothes. Some are of opinion, that they were Pights, chiefly perswaded heereunto, through their deuision by the sea named Perth, and Firth from Caithnes, who likewise suppose, that the Pights were of their originall Saxons, moued heereunto by the verse of *Claudian*, taken out of his 7. Panegericke:

*Maduerunt Saxone fuso
Oreades, incaluit Pictorum sanguine Thule,
Scotorum cumulos fleuit glacialis Ierne.*

But these mens errors may be easily confuted, partly by *Beda*, an English Saxon himselfe, who affirms, that God was praised in seuen sundry languages amongst the Brittaines: and that the Pights language was one of them, may well appeare; for if that at that time the Pights had spoken Saxon, (which was then the vncorrupted speech of the Englishmen) hee would then haue made no diuision betwixt the Saxons, and the Pights language: and partie also confuted by

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Claudian himſelfe, who in the very ſame verſes, diſertly noteth the Pights, a ſeueral people from the Saxons, affirming, the Countrey of the one nation to be Orkney, and the Countrey of the other, Thule: from which Countrey ſoever they be deſcended, at this day, their language differs both from the Scottiſh and Engliſh tongues, but not much differs from the Gothes.

A
beautifull
countrey.

The common people to this day, are very carefull to keepe the ancient frugality of their Predeceſſors, and in that reſpect they continue in good health for the moſt part, both in minde and body, ſo that few die of ſickneſſe, but all for age. The ignorance of delicacie, is more profitable to them, for preſervation of their health, then the Art of medicine, and diligence of Mediciners is to others. The ſame their frugality, is a great helpe to their beauty and quantity of ſtature. There is ſmall increaſe of Cornes amongſt them, except Oates and Barley, whereof they make both breade and drinke. They haue ſufficient ſtore of quicke goods, Neat, Seepe and Goates, and thereby great plenty of milke, cheeſe and butter. They haue innumerable ſea Fowles: whereof (and of fiſh, for the moſt part) they make their common food. There is no venemous beaſt in Orkney, nor none that is euill ſauoured to looke vpon. They haue little Nagges, little worth in appearance, but more able & mettelled for any turne, then men can beleue. There is no kinde of tree, no not ſo much as a ſprig in Orkney, except Hadder: The cauſe heereof, is not ſo much in the aire and ground, as in the ſloth of the Inhabitants. This may be eaſily prooued by roots of trees that are taken out of the ground, in ſundry parts of the Ile. When Wine comes there in ſhips forth of ſtrange countries, they greedily ſwallow it, till they be drunken.

No venemous
beaſt in Ork-
ney.
Their Horſe.

S: Magnus
Eicker.

They haue an old Cup amongſt them, which (to the effect their drunkenneſſe may haue the greater authority) they ſay did appertaine to Saint *Magnus*, the firſt man that brought the Chriſtian Religion into that countrey. This Cup exceeds farre the common quantity of other Cups, ſo as it appeares to haue bene kept ſince the banquet of the Lapithes. By it they trie their Biſhop firſt, when he comes amongſt them. Hee
that

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that drinks out the whole cuppe at one draught, (which is seldome scene) is by them extolled to the skies; for heereof, as from a blyth presage, they conceive with themselves, increase in their goods, the yeeres following. Heereupon, we may easily coniecture, that the frugalitie whereof I speake, proceeded not so much from reason, and care to bee frugall, as from pouertie and scarcitie. And the same necessitie (that was Mother of this frugalitie at the beginning) kept her daughter long after amongst the offspring of that Ile, till such time, as the countries lying neere vnto it, (Luxurie increasing) being corrupted, the auncient discipline by little and little deformed, they likewise gaue themselves to deceitfull pleasures. Their traffique also with Pirats, was a great spurre to the decaying of their temperancie. The Pyrats fearing to frequent the company of them that dwelt in the continent land, got fresh water forth of the Iles; made exchange with the inhabitants thereof, giuing them wines, and other sleight merchandise for fresh riuers, or taking the same vpon slight prices from the people: who being a small number without armes, and lying so wide one from another, in a tempestuous Sea, staying and impeding their incurrence for mutuall defence, and finding themselves vnable to withstand those Pyrats, considering also their owne securitie, ioyned with aduantage and pleasure, were contented, not altogether against their willes, to receiue them; at least, they opposed not themselves directly vnto them.

The contagion of maners began not in the simple people, but it did both begin and continued in the wealthie men, and Priestes. For the common sort at this day, keepe some remembrance of their accustomed moderation. The *Dangerous Orkenay* sea is so tempestuous and raging, not onely in respect of the violent windes, and aspect of the heauens; but also in consideration of the contrarious tides, running headlong together from the West Ocean, that the Vessels, (comming in anie strait betwixt two landes) can neither by saile nor oare, once releue themselves of raging tides, and whirling waues of the Seas. If any dare approach the strait, they are either violently brought backe into the sea,

M

by

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

by the rage thereof, broken vpon rockes, and driuen vpon skares, or else by the sworle of the seas, sunke in the waues thereof. These Straits may be passed at two times of the tyde, when the weather is calme, either at a deepe neep, or at a full sea. At these times, the great Ocean, offended with contentioustides (whose force raised huge contrary waues) sounds(as it were) the retreat, in such sort, that the surges of the seas, oft before raging, retorne againe to their owne camps. Writers agree not vpon the number of these Iles of Orkenay. *Plinius* saies there be 40. Iles of them. Others thinke there is but 30. or thereabout. *Paulus Orosius* accounting them to be 33. in number, iudgeth the neereist the truth. Of these there be 13. inhabited, the remanent are reserued for nourishing of Cattell.

There are also some little Ilands amongst them, of so narrow bounds, that scarcely (albeit they were laboured) are able to sustaine one or two labourers. Others are but either hard crags bare, or else crags couered with rotten Mosse. The greatest of the Orkenay Ilands, is named by many of the ancients, Pomona: At this day, it is called, The firme lande, for that it is of greater quantitie then any of the rest: It is 30. miles of length, sufficiently inhabited. It hath twelue Countrey parish Churches, and one Towne, named by the Danes (to whose Iurisdiction these Ilands were sometimes subiect) Cracomaca, but now the name being corrupt, it is called in Scottish Kirkwaa.

*The ancient
and new name
of the chiefeſt
Towne in
Orkenay.*

In this towne there are two little Towers builded, not farre the one from the other: one of them appertaines to the King, the other to the Bishop. Betwixt these two towers, stands one Church, very magnifque for such a Countrey. Betwixt this Church and the towers on either side, are sundrie buildings, which the Inhabitants name, The Kings towne, and the Bishops towne. The whole Iland runnes out in Promontories or heads, betwixt which, the sea runnes in, and makes sure hauens for ships, and harbours for boats. In sixe sundrie places of this Ile, there are Mines of as good Lead and Tynne as is to be found in any part of Britayne. This Iland is distant from Caithnes 24. miles or thereabouts, deuided from thence by

*Mynes of Lead
and Tynne.*

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by the Pights sea, of whose nature we have already spoken. In this sea are diuers Ilands scattered here and there, of whom Stroma for the quantitie, lying foure myles from Caithnes, is one, and that not vnfruitfull: but because it lies so neere to the continent land of Britaine, and that the Earles of Caithnes haue alwaies bene Masters and Lords thereof, it is not accounted amongst the Iles of Orknay. From this Iland Northward, lies South Ranalsay, which is distant from Duncan-bey, (or rather Dunachis-bey) sixteene miles, and may be sailed with tide, although there bee no winde, in the space of two houres, the courle of that Sea is so vehement. Ranalsay is five miles long, and hath a commodious haven, named after Saint *Margaret*. From it, somewhat Eastward, there lie two little vnoccupied Ilands, meete for pastouring of cattell, called by the Orkenay men, in their originall language, *Holmes*; that is, plaine grasie ground vpon water sides. Toward the North, lies Burra; Westward lie three Ilands, euery one of them besides another; Suna, Flata, and Fara, and beyond them, Hoia, and Walles, which some men thinke but one Iland, and others esteeme it two: for that at the time of the Equinoctials, the Spring tydes are verie great and high; and at the dead Neap, the sands are bare, ioyning them together at one straight throat, making one Iland of both: Yet when the tyde turnes and fillles the straight againe, they appeare to be two Ilands.

In these Iles are the highest hilles that are in all Orkenay. Hoia and Walles are ten miles of length, distant from Ranalsay eight miles, and more then 20. miles from Dunkirk in Caithnes. By North of it, is the Ile Granisa, situate in a narrow Firth, betwixt Caithnes and Pomona. The West side of Pomona lookes to the West Sea directly: Into the which, so farre as men may see, there is neither Iland nor Craig. From the East point of Pomona, lies Cobesa; and vpon the North side, it is almost inuiroined by the Iles adiacent thereunto. Siapinsa turning somewhat East, lies 2. miles from Kirkwaá, euen ouer against it, 6. miles of length. Right West from Siapinsa, are the two little Ilands, Garfa and Eglisa, 4. miles of length: In this Iland they say, Saint *Magnus* is buried. Next vnto it,

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and somewhat neerer the continent land, is Rusa, 4. miles of length, and 3. miles of breadth in some places, well peopled. A little west-ward lies the little Iland Broca. Besides all these Iles, there is another band of Iles, lying to the North, the East-most whereof, is Stronza, & next it, Linga, five miles of length, and two of breadth: then sundrie Ilands, named Holmes. The Haá five miles of length, and two of breadth. By East of it, lies Fara: and North from Fara, Wastraá, running out into the sea in many heads and promontories. Aboue Stronza, at the East end of Erha, lies Sanda, Northward, ten miles of length, and foure of breadth, where it is broadest. Sanda is most fertill of Corne, of all the Ilands of Orknay; but it hath no kinde of fire within it selfe; so the In-dwellers are compelled to make exchange of their victuals for Peits (a kinde of blacke Mosse; whereof, almost all the North-parts of Scotland make their fire) with their neighbours the Ethanes. Beyond Sanda, lies North Rannalsáá, two myles of length, and two of breadth. No man may passe it, but in the middest of Summer, and that, what time the sea is very calme. Vpon the South-side of Pomona, lies Rusa, sixe myles of length: and from it Eastward, Eglisá, wherein, as is reported, Saint *Magnus* is buried. From Eglisá South, Veragerfa: and not farre from it, Weltraá: from which, Hethland is distant 80. myles, and Papastronza lies 80. myles from Hethland. In the midway betwixt, lies Fara, that is, the faire Iland, standing in the sight of Orknay, and Hethland both: It riseth in three high promontories or heads, and shóre craig round about, without any kind of entrance, except at the South-east, where it growes a little lower, making a sure harborow for small boats. The In-dwellers thereof are very póore: for the fishers that come out of England, Holland, and other Countries, neere vnto the great Ocean, yeerely to fish in these seas, in their passing by this Iland, they spoile, reife, and take away at their pleasures, whatsoever they finde in it. Next vnto this Iland, is the greatest Ile of all Hethland, which in respect of the quantitie, the In-dwellers name, The Mane-land, 16. miles of length. There are sundry promontories or heads in it, amongst which, there are onely two to make account of: the one long and small, runnes North: the other
broader,

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broad, as in some part 16. miles, runnes Northeast. It is inhabited for the most part vpon the sea-coast. Within the country, there is no kind of quicke beast, except the fowle flying. Of late the labourers attempted to manure farther within the Country then their predecessors were accustomed to doe, but they reported small aduantage for their paines. There is very good fishing round about the whole country, and so their commodity stands by the sea. From this Land 10. miles Northward lies Zeall, 20. miles of length, and eight miles of breadth, so wild a ground of nature, that no kind of beast will liue in it, except they that are bred in the same. They say that the Bremes Marchants come thither, and bring to them all foraine wares they need^e in abundance. Betwixt this Iland and the maine land, lie these little Ilands: Linga, Orna, Bigga, Sanctferri: 2. miles Northward from these, lies Vnsta, more then 20. miles of length, and sixe miles of breadth, a plaine country, pleasant to the eie, but it is compassed by a very tempestuous sea. Via and Vra, are cast in betwixt Vnsta and Zeall. 2. Ilands, Skenna & Burna, lie Westward from Vnsta, Balta, Hunega, Fotlara, seuen miles long, and 7. miles Eastward from Vnsta, 8. miles from Zeall: ouer against the sea that deuides Zeal from Vnsta, lies Fotlara, more then 7. miles of length. There are diuers vnwoorthy Ilands lying vpon the East side of the maine land: Mecla, the three Ilands of East Skennia, Chualsa, Nostvada, Brasa, and Musa. Vpon the West side lie West Shemniæ, Roria, little Papa, Venneda, great Papa, Valla, Trondra, Burra, great Haura, little Haura, and so many Holmes lying scattered amongst them. The Hethlandish men vse the same kind of food that the Orkney men vse, but that they are somewhat more scarce in house-keeping. They are appareled after the Almaine fashion, and according to their substance, not vnseemely. Their commoditie consisteth in course cloth, which they sel to Norway men, in fish, oile, & butter. They fish in little cockboats, bought from the Norway men that make them. They salt some of the fish that they take, and some of them they dry at the winde. They sell those wares, and pay their Masters with the siluer thereof.

*An Iland where
in no kinde of
she-beast will
liue 24. houres
together, except
Kye, Ewes, Co-
nies and such
beasts, as may
be eaten.*



A MEMORIAL OF THE MOST

rare and woonderfull things in Scotland.



Mong many Commodities, that Scotland hath common with other Nations, it is not needfull to rehearse in this place, in respect of their particulars, declared at length before: It is beautified with some rare gifts in it selfe, wonderful to consider, which I haue thought good not to obscure (from the good Reader) as for example.

In Orkney, besides the great store of sheepe that feede vpon the maine lande thereof, the Ewes are of such fecunditie, that at euery lambing time, they produce at least two, and ordinarily three. There be neither venemous or rauinous beastes bred there, nor doe liue there, although they be transported thither.

In Schetland, the Iles called Thule, at the time when the Sunne enters the Signe of Cancer, for the space of twenty daies, there appears no night at all; and among the rocks thereof, grows the delectable Lambre, called Succinum: Where is also great resort of the beast called the Mertrik, the skins whereof are costly furrings.

In Rosse, there be great Mountaines of Marble, and Albaster.

In the South of Scotland, specially in the Countries adiacent to England, there is a Dog of maruellous nature, called the Suth-hound; because, when as he is certified by wordes of Arte, spoken by his Master, what goods are stolne, whether Horse, sheepe, or Neat: immediatly, he addresseth him suthly to the sent, and followeth with great impetuositie, through all kind of ground and water, by as many ambages as the theues haue vied, till he attaine to their place of residence: By the benefit of the which Dogge, the goods are recouered. But now of late, he is called by a new popular name, the Slouth-hound: Because, when as the people doe liue in slouth and idleness,

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and neither by themselves, or by the office of a good Herd, or by the strength of a good house, they doe preferue their goods from the incurfion of theeues and robbers: then haue they recourse to the Dogge, for reparation of their slouth.

In the West, and North-west of Scotland, there is great repairing of a Fowle, called the Erne, of a marueilous nature, and the people are very curious and solist to catch him, whom thereafter they punze off his wings, that he shall not be able to flie againe. This Fowle is of a huge quantitie: and although he be of a rauenous nature, like to the kind of Haulks, and be of that same qualitie, gluttonous; neuerthelesse, the people doe giue him such sort of meate, as they thinke conuenient, and such a great quantitie at a time, that he liues contented with that portion, for the space of fourteene, sixteene, or twentie daies, and some of them for the space of a Moneth. The people that doe so feed him, doe vse him for this intent: That they may be furnished with the feathers of his wings, when hee doth cast them, for the garnishing of their arrowes, either when they are at warres, or at hunting: for these feathers onely doe neuer receiue raine, or water, as others doe, but remaine alwaies of a durable estate, and vncorruptible.

In all the Moore-land, and Mosse-land of Scotland, doth resort the blacke Cocke, a fowle of a marueilous beautie, and marueilous bountie: for he is more delectable to eate, then a Capon, and of a greater quantitie, cled with three sorts of flesh, of diuers colours, and diuers tastes, but all delectable to the vse and nouriture of man.

In the two Riuers of Dee and Done, besides the maruelous plentie of Salmon fishes gotten there, there is also a marueilous kinde of shel-fish, called the Horle-mussell, of a great quantitie: wherein are ingendred innumerable faire, beautifull and delectable Pearles, conuenient for the pleasure of man, and profitable for the vse of Physicke; and some of them so faire and polished, that they bee equall to any mirrour of the world.

And generally, by the prouidence of the Almighty God,

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when dearth and scarcitie of victuals doe abound in the land; then the fishes are most plentifully taken for support of the people.

In Galloway, the Loch, called Loch-myrtou, although it be common to all fresh water to freeze in Winter, yet the one halfe of this Loch doth neuer freeze at any time.

In the shire of Innernes: the Loch, called Loch-nes, and the riuer flowing from thence into the sea, doth neuer freeze: But by the contrary, in the coldest daies of Winter, the Loch and riuer are both seene to smoake and reeke, signifying vnto vs, that there is a Myne of Brimstone vnder it, of a hot qualitie.

In Carrik, are Kyne, and Oxen, delicious to eate: but their fatnes is of a wonderfull temperature: that although the fatnes of all other comestable beasts, for the ordinarie vse of man, doe congeale with the cold aire: by the contrarie, the fatnesse of these beasts is perpetually liquid like oile.

The wood and Parke of Commerauld, is replenished with Kyne and Oxen, and those at all times to this day, haue bene wilde, and all of them of such a perfect wonderfull whitenesse, that there was neuer among all the huge number there, so much as the smallest blacke spot found to be vpon one of their skinnes, horne, or clooue.

In the Parke of Halyrud-house, are Foxes, and Hares, of a wonderfull whitenesse, in great number.

In Coyle, now called Kyle, is a rock, of the height of twelue foot, and as much of bredth, called the Deafe Craig. For although a man should crie neuer so loud, to his fellow, from the one side to the other, he is not heard, although he would make the noyse of a gunne.

In the countrey of Stratherne, a little about the old towne of the Pights, called Abirnethie, there is a maruellous Rocke, called the Rocke and stone, of a reasonable bignes, that if a man will push it with the least motion of his finger, it wil mooue verie lightly, but if he shall addresse his whole force, he profite nothing: which mooues many people to be wonderfull merrie, when they consider such contrarietie.

In Lennox, is a great Loch, called Loch-lowmond, being
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of length 24. miles, in bredth eight miles, containing the number of thirtie Iles. In this Loche are obserued three woonderfull things: One is, fishes very delectable to eate, that haue no fynnes to mooue themselves withall, as other fishes doe. The second, tempestuous waues and surges of the water, perpetually raging without windes, and that in time of greatest calmes, in the faire pleasant time of Summer, when the aire is quiet. The third is, One of these Iles, that is not corroborate nor vnited to the ground, but hath beene perpetually loose: and although it be fertill of good grasse, and replenished with Neat; yet it moues by the waues of the water, and is transported sometimes towards one point, and otherwhiles toward another.

In Argyle, is a stone found in diuers parts, the which laid vnder straw or stubble, doth consume them to fire, by the great heat that it collecteth there.

In Buquhan, at the castle of Slains is a caue, from the top whereof distilles water, which within short time doth congeale to hard stones, white in colour. In this countrey are no Rottons scene at any time, although the land be wonderfull fertill.

In Lothien, within two miles of Edinburgh, Southward, is a well-spring, called, Saint *Katherins* well, which flowes perpetually with a kind of blacke fatnesse, above the water: whereof *Dioscorides* makes mention. This fatnes is called *Bitumen aquis supernatans*. It is thought to proceed of a fat myne of Coale, which is frequent in all Lothien, and specially of a sort of coale, called vulgarly the Parret coale: For as soone as it is laid in the fire, it is so fat and gummy, that it renders an exceeding great light, dropping, frying, hissing, and making a great noise, with shedding and diuiding it selfe in the fire, and of that marueilous nature, that as soone as it is laide in a quicke fire, immediately it conceiues a great flame, which is not common to any other sort of coale. This fatnes; is of a marueilous vertue: That as the coale, whereof it proceeds, is sudden to conceiue fire and flame, so is this oile of a suddert operation, to heale al salt scabs and humours, that trouble the outward skin of man, wherefoer it be, fro the middle vp, as

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commonly those of experience haue obserued. All scabbes in the head, and hands, are quickly healed by the benefit of this oile, and it renders a marueilous sweet smell.

At Abirdene is a well, of marueilous good qualitie to dissolue the stone, to expell sand from the reines and bladder, and good for the collicke, being drunke in the Moneth of July, and a few daies of August, little inferiour in vertue to the renowned water of the Spaw in Almanie.

In the North seas of Scotland, are great clogges of timber found, in the which, are marueilously ingendred a sort of Geese, called Clayk-geese, and do hang by the beake, til they be of perfection; oftentimes found, and kept in admiration for their rare forme of generation.

At Dumbarton, directly vnder the Castle, at the mouth of the river of Clyde, as it enters into the sea, there are a number of Claik-geese, blacke of colour, which in the night time do gather great quantitie of the crops of the grasse, growing vpon the land, and carry the same to the sea. Then they assemble in a round, and with a wondrous curiositie, do offer euery one his owne portion to the Sea-flood, and there attend vpon the flowing of the tide, till the grasse be purified from the fresh taste, and turned to the salt: and lest any part thereof should escape, they labour to hold it in, with labour of their nebbes. Thereafter orderly euery fowle eates his portion. And this custome they obserue perpetually. They are verie fatte, and verie delicious to bee eaten.

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FINIS.

Handwritten notes in the left margin:
The
head
of
the
bird
is
in
the
water
and
the
body
is
in
the
air

